WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co. and Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co. and Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IV NO. 205 BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1921. TWO ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BRANCH OF THE

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

DATE.	STEAMERS.	TONS.
29th Oct. ..	MALWA*	10,941
5th November ..	DELTA	8,097
12th " ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
19th " ..	DEVANHA	8,092
26th " ..	NARKUNDA*	15,118
3rd December ..	MACEDONIA	10,512
10th " ..	CALEDONIA	7,572
17th " ..	MOREA	10,590
24th " ..	MANTUA*	10,902
31st " ..	PLASSY	7,346
1922		
7th Jan. ..	CHINA	7,952
14th " ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st " ..	NALDERA*	15,825
28th " ..	CALEDONIA	7,572
4th Feb. ..	EGYPT†	7,941
11th " ..	DELTA	8,097
18th " ..	MACEDONIA	10,512
25th " ..	MOREA	10,890

*MALWA, NARKUNDA, MANTUA, NALDERA — * Through steamers from Australia.

†EGYPT — Through Steamers from China

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN, leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

1921. About		
14th November ..	MANDALA	8,246
28th " ..	NEVASA	9,071
11th December ..	NEURALIA	9,082
15th " ..	MERKARA	8,285

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamer	
1921 ..		Call at Colombo Freemantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
18th November ..	NALDERA	
30th December ..	MALWA	
1922		
27th Jan. ..	NARKUNDA	Do. Do,
24th Feb. ..	MANTUA	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	—
29th Oct.	VARELA	Karachi & Busreh
31st "	LINGA	Karachi ports.
3rd Nov.	BARJORA	Karachi & P. Gulf,
4th "	KARACOLA	East & S Africa via Porbunder
4th "	VASNA	Busreh direct.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Remarks.
Canadian Shipmaker	—	In Oct.	For San Francisco Seattle and Vancouver.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Capt.	Arrival.	Deptre.
KASADO MARU	N. Yanagi	30th Oct.	10th Nov.
MALAY MARU	Y. Saito	22nd Nov.	4th Dec.
SAIGON MARU	M. Sato	30th Nov	12th Dec.
INDUS MARU	G. Matsuzaki.	9th Dec.	21st Dec.

For Freight and passages, etc. Apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.

(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamers	Commander,	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Tatsuno Maru	M. Furuhashi	3995	28th Oct.	10th Nov,
Tosa Maru	N. Wada	5622	8th Nov.	13th Nov.
Akita Maru	S Ochia	3817	13th Nov.	25th Nov
Wakasa Maru	B Tsuda	6674	23rd Nov	5th Dec.
Genoa Maru	Y Yuhi	6791	8th Dec	20th Dec

For freight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £2,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £0,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £,998,220

DIRECTORS:

1. Seth Mangaldas G. Parekh, M.L.A.
2. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas C.I.E., M.B.E.
3. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esq.
4. Seth Shoorji Vallabhdas.
5. S. F. Mulla, Esq.
6. Manubhai Rangildas, Esq.
7. Seth Chamanlal G. Parekh.
8. Seth Jesinghbhai Ujamshi.
9. Seth Jivanlal Girdharlal.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch. Mr. Tricumlal Mody. No. 50-52. Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS.
Managing Agents.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906. INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY, BRANCH AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,860,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	New York
Colombo	Kota Bhru	Penang
Delhi	(Kalantan)	Rangoon
Galle		Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakhs will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CREICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

CONSTITUTED UNDER THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA ACT 1920.
For the purpose of taking over the under takings and business of the Bank of Bengal the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL.

2,25,000 share of Rs. 500 each ...	11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL AS ON 25TH MARCH 1921.	
75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Fully Paid	3,75,00,000
72,876 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid	90,47,000
Total	4,65,47,000
RESERVE FUND as on 25th March 1921	3,54,53,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 25th March 1921 ... MANAGING GOVERNORS.	3,71,31,000

Sir Norcot Warren; N. M. Murray, Esq. (Offg)

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES.
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.

LONDON OFFICE.
No. 5, WHITTINGTON AVENUE, E.C. 3.
Sir Bernard Hunter, Manager.

BRANCHES.

Agra	Hyderabad Sind
Ahmedabad	Indore
Ahmedabad City	Jalgaon (East Khandesh)
Akola	Jalpaiguri
Akyab	Jubbulpore
Allahabad	Karachi
Alleppy	Lahore
Amraoti	Lucknow
Bangalore	Madras (Mount Road)
Bellary	Madura
Benares	Mangalore
Bezwada	Masulipatam
Berhampore	Moulmein
Bimlipatam	Mandalay
Bombay (Byculla)	Nagpore
Bombay (Mandvi)	Nasirabad
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Nazarangunge
Broach	Negapatam
Calcutta (Clive St.)	Ootacamund
Calcutta (Harrison Road)	Patna
Calcutta (Park St.)	Poona
Calicut	Palacole (sub out station to Cocanada)
Cawnpore	Vuzita
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Rajahmundry
Chittagong	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Cocanada (Outstation Narsapur)	Rangoon
Cochin	Salem
Coimbatore	Secunderabad
Colombo	Serajgunj (Pay Office)
Dacca	Simla
Delhi	Sholapur
Erode	Sukkur
Guntur	Surat
Hyderabad Deccan (Sub-Agency Parbhani)	Tellicherry
	Trichinopoly
	Trivandrum
	Tuticorin

CURRENT ACCOUNTS Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES.—Received for safe custody, purchase and Sales effected. Interest and Dividend collected and credited to account or omitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorneys etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital	Authorised	50,00,000 0 0
Capital	Issued	50,00,000 0 0
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000 0 0
Capital	Paid-up	20,13,801 15 2
Reserve Funds	.....	15,80,851 15 10

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rahon
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Multan City	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		Umballa Cantt.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

IF YOU WANT A POLICY

FREE OF VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS & RESTRICTIONS FROM A COMPANY.
who deals with claims PROMPTLY & EQUITABLY WRITE

BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.,

126, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
FIRE MARINE,
MOTOR & ACCIDENT
INSURANCES

A. V. KEITH, Manager Accident Department. GEO. BROWN General Manager

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO LTD.

13, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.
For particulars apply to:
JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.
Secretaries and Managers

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest Rates of Premium in India, Liberal Policy Terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to—
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary
RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency, C. P., Berar and C. I.
303, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO. LTD.

24, Churchgate Street, Fort,
2nd Floor.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.
The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. 2 and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.
Terms on application.

According to the Govt. of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—

The Chief of Agents, D. SEN & Co., 1, Chowringhee, Calcutta.	or The Secretary, 309, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta

Agency Applications Invited.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

SHILOTRI BANK BUILDINGS, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK 5%

Investments mainly in or against terminable Government Securities or in securities admitted by the Insurance and the Trust Acts, thus Eliminating altogether, or Minimising to the lowest degree the danger of Loss or of Depreciation of Assets.
It is not the bulk of Assets, but the Quality of Assets that counts for the Investor seeking a place for his unemployed balances.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% FIXED DEPOSITS 5% to 6½%
Apply DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, *Managing-Director.*

HEAD OFFICE. 6/7, Clive St., Calcutta.

The National Indian LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

Incorporated in India 1907.
MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity o your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
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M. S. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent. Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan).
C. N. MADHAVA ROW, Acting Branch Secretary, Lipton's Buildings, 39, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, Calcutta.

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INSURES LIVES WITHOUT PREMIUM
GRANTS LOANS WITHOUT INTEREST AND SECURITY

WANTED

CHIEF AGENTS and District Superintendents for every unrepresented Province and District respectively on liberal commission and allowance.
For terms apply sharp to—
Mr. M. P. BHOJIAH, B. A., B. L., Chairman of the Directors,
LIFE & MARRIAGE ASSURANCE BUILDINGS, MYSORE.

REMEMBER "Inkotine Inks"

Are the recognised Standard Inks of India.

Brightness **Permanency**

NON-corrosiveness
Guaranteed

G. S. RANADE & CO.

BOMBAY, No. 4.

Mr Merchant

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GO TO—

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It is the place
Where Manufacturers and Wholesale Distributors display samples of their commodities on payment of fees for such display.
Where orders are booked for you at exhibitor's standard prices without the least addition of any profits.
Where any business information you need is yours for the mere asking
A VISIT WILL POSITIVELY PROFIT YOU.
Open Daily from 4 to 8 p. m. (S. T.) except on Fridays.
ADMISSION FREE.
THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL MUSEUM BUILDING
Opera House Tram Road, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.

CALCUTTA.

Second Quinquennium Valuation Report and commends a Bonus of ½ per cent. on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquennium ending 30th April, 1922, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One lakh.
Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 42,00,000.
The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.
Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office, or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.

S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay Branch,
42, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.

In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam; Anchor Brand Buckets, etc., etc., are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.

RATES MODERATE.—
Trial order is earnestly solicited.

MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA
Oppo. Police Chowkie, Null Bazar,
Bombay No. 2.

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WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A COMPOUNDER. Apply to Dr. E. MOSES, M.D., Balaram Street, near Churney Road Tram Junction, Bombay.

WANTED—A competent ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN to work for a couple of hours daily. Apply Box. No. 7373, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1819

WANTED—A HINDU COMPOUNDER. Apply to Dr. A. P. KOTHARE, Madhavbag
A R1801

WANTED—A MECHANIC to repair a Pump at Bhuleshwar, Bombay. Apply Box No. 7368, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1808

WANTED—A TYPIST for Contractors Firm with a knowledge of filing and despatch work. Apply stating salary to Box No 7366, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1806

WANTED—A reliable SALESMAN for English Yarns, Competent for Office and Tamba Kantha work. Apply with certificates and terms to Box. No. 7374 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1821

WANTED—A CORRESPONDING CLERK with one knowledge of Typing and who knowing to translate English from Gujerati, well experienced with business line. Apply stating qualifications and testimonials to Box No. 7333, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1712

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—CLERKS, knowing English and Gujarathi. Terms favourable. Apply personally to B. WALVEKAR, Secretary, The New Sports Club, opposite Prarthana Samaj, Grgaum, Bombay
A R1785

WANTED—For a Mill in Deccan, two ASSISTANTS in the Spinning Department, state age, previous experience, salary expected and caste, with copies of testimonials. Apply to Box No. 7357 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C11208

WANTED—(1) An ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN, quick in preparing elevations and half inch and full size details of buildings. (2) A SURVEYOR, experienced in measuring lands and buildings and preparing estimates. Apply with testimonials to PIROJSHA D. SHROFF, L.C.E., of Abdulla B. Peermahomed, A.R.I.B.A. (Lond.), "Sardar Mansion', 70, Apollo Street, Fort.
A R1796

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

BALLARD ESTATE, small office blocks on ground and three upper floors in a building with prominent situation to be rented from 1st January, 1922, at reasonable rent. For rents and particulars apply Box No. 7316, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R1666

TO BE LET—Two commodious GODOWNS in Danda Mansion, New Chinch Bunder Road, in close proximity of Dana Bunder and Bhat Bazar. For rent, etc. please inquire of BHAIYA in the same building.
C R 1632

TO LET—One large GODOWN, measuring 5,200 square feet, fit for a workshop or a small factory, attached to the Hind Button Factory and Metal Works, Limited, Fergusson Road, Lower Parel. Godown is situated at a 5 minutes' distance from Railway station. Apply to the GENERAL MANAGER.
C C11186

BALLARD ESTATE—Ground floor, suitable for show-rooms and offices on upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road, opposite Ballard Bunder near Mole Station, entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING, are to let immediately in parts or whole floors at revised rents. For particulars apply to the owner on the premises in writing or personally daily between 12-30 p.m. and 1-30 p.m. and 5 p.m. and 6 p.m.
C R1761

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED—Furnished BUNGALOW at Vile Parle. State rent and address for inspection. Apply Box No. 7369, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
D R1810

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HOTEL UNIVERSAL—A first class descent Hotel, near Byculla Club Road. Western Principles and Excellent Cuisine. Charges very moderate Evening parties and Dinner parties management is accepted at very moderate charges. Orders will be taken from the 20th Instant and Hotel will be opened from the 1st November. Apply to the MANAGER at 73, Souter Street, Byculla Club Road.
DA C11114

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FOR SALE or on HIRE—One GLASSWARE FACTORY. For particulars apply Box No. 7370, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R1811

CONVEYANCES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Brand New English VICTORIA. Fuller's make Bristol. Apply JEHANGIR LELINVALA, next to the Hind Brittania Litho Press, Girgaum, Gaiwadi.
J R1689

FOR SALE—A CANOE VICTORIA by Windover at Mr. Jinnahs Bar-at-Law Bungalow Parvat Road, Malabar Hill. For particulars, Apply G. P. DESOUZA, Gowalia Tank Road.
J R1802

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery, under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of postcard and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

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LOOK FRESHEST GUARANTEED—12 packets Flower seeds Rs 2; 12 packets English vegetable seeds Rs 2; 12 packets Indian vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 plants young Roses varieties Rs. 6; 12 plants young Crotons Rs 6; 12 grafted mango plant Rs 12; one large basket English vegetables assorted Rs. 7. M. DEVAPPA & SON Flowerists and Seedsmen, BANGALORE CITY.
C C10677

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K R1766

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BUY FOR DIWALI PRESENT—THOUGHT CURRENTS, selection from MAHATMA GANDHI'S WRITINGS, forward by Mr. M. R. JAYAKER, volume second, Price Re. 1. Write to HARILAL M. DESAI, 80, Kandawadi, Girgaon, Bombay.
L R1748

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MATHEMATICS by post! IV to VII Free Rs. 3 per month Manager Private classes 139, Kasba Poona City.
M R1763

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Expert preparation for Commercial Banking and Accountancy careers. Enrollments daily. Call or write for prospectus, Great Western Hotel Building, Apollo Street, Fort.
M R1768

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M

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WANTED—To undertake all sorts of business regarding properties. Apply to SHARMAN & CO., 18, Kalbadevi Road.
T R1604

FOR SALE—GALLOWAYS BOILERS, 30 by 7½ by 180 lbs. and 30 by 8 by 180 lbs.; Thompson's Boilers 30 by 7½ by 180 lbs. For immediate shipment. Apply DESAI BROS., LTD., Taj Mahal Hotel.
T R1800

SACCHARINE.—To be sold german Saccharine Two Boots Brand. 550 Sealed One lb. tins Rs. 10-8-0 per lb. ex-godown. Apply D. J. Mistri & CO., Kerrawalla Building, Carnac Road, Bombay.
T R1789

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T R1829

BEST BRITISH MAKE CARIBONUM ribbons and Carbon papers, and all TYPEWRITER & DUPLICATOR supplies. Typecopying work done neatly and accurately. Typewriter Repairs a speciality. CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.

SUITLENGTH of homespun Kashmir woollen tweed similar to Scotch or Irish in any shade 7½ yards by 24 inches Rs. 11 samples for 4 as. stamps. Best Tibetan wool extra thick rug 6 inch by 4 inch embd. in floral or antique design Rs. 12. K. M. AND FINE ARTS AGENCY, Srinagar, Kr.
T R1493

COAL FOR SALE—Good 2nd class fresh raised 500 tons steam and 500 tons Slack are available for ready guaranteed delivery at Rs. 15 per ton at pitmouth under public supply. To avoid disappointment write sharp to Post Box. 523, Calcutta. Telegrams: "Antherside."
T R1818

THE E. B. BUTTON MFG. CO., undertake wholesale and retail orders for Mother of Pearl and Horn-Buttons of many descriptions. Special concession in prices offered to large buyers for the winter. Good commission allowed to lady or gentlemen canvassers. Samples and particulars on application with 12 in stamps to the Head Office at Faridabad, Dacca. (Bengal).
T CR1795

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

WE beg to announce that Mr. H. C. SHORT and Mr. G. C. R. COLERIDGE are admitted as partners in our firm as from November 1st.
GILL & CO.
C11221

ASTHMA.

I HAVE always assured and guaranteed permanent cure of chronic Asthma. For patients' satisfaction, names and addresses of hundreds already cured are at disposal. Write for further particulars to Box No. 7336, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R1717

NOTICE.

THE E. D. SASSOON UNITED MILLS, LTD. CLOTH SHOP (FORT), FORBES STREET, NEAR THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" OFFICE.

TO enable the public to purchase their requirements of Cloth at most reasonable prices, we have opened the above retail shop, where various assortments of the best quality Grey, Bleached, Dyed and Fancy Cloth manufactured at our Mills, are offered for sale by yards and full pieces.

A variety of cut pieces (fents) are also on sale by weight.

This shop will be opened daily from 9 a.m. to 6-30 p.m. except on Saturday—it will be closed whole day.

E. D. SASSOON & CO., LTD.
C11219

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 7th November, 1921, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letters from the Presidents of meetings of mill-hands held under the auspices of the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Workmen's Institute—Forwarding resolutions passed at the meetings requesting the Corporation to introduce immediately free and compulsory primary education in the City.

2. Letter from the President of a public meeting held under the auspices of the Parel Settlement of the Social Service League, Bombay—Forwarding certain resolutions passed at the meeting regarding the introduction of free and compulsory primary education in the City, the sanitation of Parel, etc.

3. Letter from Messrs. Gordhandas Valabhdas—Regarding nuisance caused by the spreading of house debris on the public road at Banganga Cross Lane.

4. Letter from Bai Virbaijee F. Mehta, late Head Mistress of the S. S. Bengalee Gujerati Girls' School,—Applying for the grant of a good service pension or a bonus, etc.

5. Letter from Messrs. C. I. Parekh and Co., Agents, Bank of Morvi, Ltd.—Regarding the nuisance caused by a tenant at premises No. 10-16, Hummum Street.

6. Letter from Dr. C. Fernandez, M.D.—Requesting that street number may be attached to his house.

7. Letter from Mr. J. T. Vyas and others—Regarding the condition of Moti Building, 2nd Panaswadi.

8. Letter from Mr. S. K. Parelkar—Regarding the lighting of Parel Tank Road.

9. Letter from Mr. Morarji Goculdas—Suggesting that the old names of the roads and localitits in the City should not be changed.

10. Letter from Mr. Keshav Balwant Joshi—Suggesting that two benches may be kept at the top of Siri Road with a view to enabling people who go up the road from Chowpatty, to take rest.,

11. Letter from Mr. Mulraj Goculdas Nensey—Regarding the question of taking action for declaring Vatchraj and Laxminarayan Lanes at Matunga as public streets.

12. Letter from Mr. Jamnadas Parbhudas—Regarding the refund of certain taxes in respect of the first floor of his premises No. 77-79, Girgaum Back Road.

13. Letter from Mr. S. Baldeodas—Regarding the insanitary condition of Benham Hall Lane.

14. Letter from Mr. K. D. Ravat—Suggesting that with a view to perpetuating the memory of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales the present Tulsi Pipe Road should be named after him.

15. Letter from Mr. Mahadeo Gopinath Joshi—Regarding the nuisance caused by a firewood depot in the vicinity of his house at Lady Jamsetji Road.

16. Letter from Messrs. Sabnis and Goregaonkar, Solicitors, on behalf of Bai Jankibai, widow of Pandharinath Madanji—Regarding the acquisition of a plot of land belonging to their client in connection with the widening of Lady Jamshedji Road.

17. Letter from Mr. Vithal Ramkrishna Raoji—Suggesting that the Municipality may construct a School Building at Parel Village.

18. Letter from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors, on behalf of Messrs. Pushpasen Tribhuwan Goraghandi and Ratansen Tribhuwan Goragandhi—Regarding a proposal to have a permanent well at their clients' premises at Khetwadi Back Road.

19. Letter from Mr. R. K. Menon and others—Regarding the condition of Palankwalla Mansion, Parel.

20—22. Letters from Mr. Ananthram Vaikuntram—(20) Regarding the provision of ambulances for the removal of sick persons from the streets; (21) Suggesting that steps may be taken to have public urinals disintected and cleaned every day and to have the taps located in the vicinity of urinals removed to a separate place, and (22) Regarding the condition of the private Market opposite the Victoria Gardens.

23. Letter from Mr. K. A. Dhala—Regarding nuisance caused by dust at Harvey Road.

24. Letter from Mr. Shapurji D. Ashburner—Regarding the dust nuisance prevalent in the City.

25. Letter from Mr. Syed Hoosen Ahmed and others—Regarding the nuisance caused by the location of Kutchra Carts near the Improvement Trust's Chawl No. 5 at Memonwada Road.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee:—

26. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's sanction, a new post of Chief Clerk in the Engineering Department.

27—28.—Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, certain budget transfers.

29. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the watering of certain cricket pitches in the Cross Maidan, the Honorary Secretary, Young Parsi Cricket Club, be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

30. Recommending that the proposals embodied in the revised Budget Estimates for Loan Works for 1921-22, be approved.

31—32. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, certain budget transfers.

33. Framing, subject to confirmation by the Corporation and by Government, an additional Regulation for increasing the pension of certain pensioners.

34. Approving, subject to confirmation by the Corporation, of the amounts of securities to be furnished by certain Municipal officers and servants being revised as proposed.

35. Recommending that a letter from the Commissioner, regarding a proposal for the acquisition of certain plots of land at Haines Road mainly for the purpose of providing a cemetery for the Jewish Community, be referred for report to the Roads Committee.

36. Recommending a grant of Rs. 5,500 for payment of the Corporation's contribution to the Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society up to the end of the current official year.

37. Recommending that in reply to their letters, regarding the nuisance caused by a urinal near the metal depot at Mumbadevi Road, Mr. Hormusji Cawasji Golwalla and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

38. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding want of urinals between Charni Road Junction and Girgaum Church, Mr. Vithal Ramkrishna Raoji be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

39. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding supply of water at Habib House, Queen's Road, Mr. K. D. Sethna be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

40. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the condition of roads in the City, the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Hack Victoria Owners' Association be informed that the matter is receiving attention.

41. Recommending that a letter from Mr. A. Jeejeebhoy, regarding alleged insufficient lighting at Cuffe Parade near Colaba Sea Face, be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.

42—43. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, certain budget transfers.

44. Forwarding returns showing the enforcement of sanctions for the removal of unauthorized works.

45. Recommending that in reply to their letters, regarding nuisance caused by a brass moulding factory at No. 4, 2nd Panaswadi Lane, Messrs. Trabji Dayabhai and Co., Solicitors, and Mr. Laldas Tribhuvandas and others, be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

46. Recommending that in reply to their letters, regarding inadequate supply of water at Savitribai Building, Matunga, due to certain unauthorized work done thereat, Mr. K. V. Deshmukh and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

47. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the provision of footpaths on the portion of Girgaum Road extending from Thakurdwar to its junction with Charni Road, Dr. B. V. Rayakar be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

48. Recommending that a letter from Mr. Munchershaw P. Mistry and others, regarding the obstruction caused by hawkers, shopkeepers, etc., on the footpaths along Cheera Bazar and Girgaum Road, be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

(Contd.).

49. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding a Municipal requisition for the conversion of basket pravies into water closets on full flushing system at premises Nos. 1, 152, 168 and 5 situated at Bhuleshwar and Cathedral Streets, Mr. Ranchoddas Madhowdas be informed that the Standing Committee and approved of the requisition being made after due consideration of the case and that the Corporation see no reason to interfere in the matter.

50. Forwarding, for information, the Commissioner's letter and the Committee's resolution thereon regarding a proposal for making permanent certain appointments of overseers kept on the establishment of the Conservancy and Halalkhore Staff.

51—53. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, certain budget transfers.

54. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the watering of roads in the City for allaying the dust nuisance, Mr. Framroze Nasonji Bharucha be informed that necessary action is being taken to water the principal roads in the City.

55—56. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, certain budget transfers.

57. Recommending a grant of Rs. 1,500 to supplement the budget provision for the purchase of animals in the Victoria Gardens.

58. Recommending sanction to the Director of Development, Bombay, being allowed to make use of the Municipal Kutchra siding between Kurla and Deonar for the running of trains belonging to the Development Department.

59. Recommending that in reply to their letter, regarding the condition of house No. 78, Ripon Road Cross Lane, Mr. Makhdoom Mohamed Ismail and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

Letters from the Commissioner:—

60. Submitting certain details regarding the system of maintaining Municipal accounts, etc.

61. Submitting a report regarding the nuisance caused by a drain at Mazagon Road near the premises of Mr. Shamji Korsi.

62. Requesting approval to the plans and estimates of the proposed Registration Office and Dispensary at Souter Street.

63. Reporting on the question of improving the condition of latrines and urinals in the City.

64. Requesting approval to the construction of a drain in Mughbhat Cross Lane.

65. Requesting approval to the revised plans and estimates for the construction of school buildings at Babula Tank and Dongri Street.

66. Requesting sanction to revised license fees as proposed being levied in respect of private markets.

67. Submitting a report regarding the establishment of a public swimming bath at the Chowpatty Sea Face.

68. Forwarding a letter from the Bombay Telephone Company, Limited, regarding the increase in the Company's rates of subscription.

69. Requesting sanction to a gratuity of Rs. 115-8-5 being paid to a late Fireman on the Steam Roller staff.

70. Requesting sanction to a gratuity of Rs. 84 being paid to a late Chowkidar in the Road Branch.

71. Regarding the closing of a portion of the Chowpatty Sea Face Road in connection with the scheme for the reclamation of Back Bay.

72. Requesting sanction to the construction of a road along Tulsi Pipe Line from Haines Road up to Mahim Creek.

73. Regarding rat-traps and rat poisons used in different cities of England.

74—75. Requesting sanction to the acceptance of the offers of the owners of properties proposed to be acquired in connection with the Delisle Road Extension scheme and the widening of Lady Jamshedji Road.

76. Forwarding a report of the Chemical and Bacteriological work done in the Municipal Laboratory.

77. Forwarding returns of patients treated at the Arthur Road and Maratha Hospitals.

78. Forwarding a return showing the quantity of unwholesome food-stuff, destroyed by the Market Department.

79. Forwarding a statement showing the quantity of water brought into the City.

80. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Report on the Bombay water supplies.

81. Forwarding a return showing the pressure in the water mains in the different localities of the City.

82. Forwarding the Executive Health Officer's report for the third quarter of 1921.

83. Submitting a report regarding the wastage of water near the Wallace Flour Mills at Mazagaon.

84. Submitting, for approval, estimates for the construction of Dongri Street with setts-tone pavement on concrete foundation.

85. Forwarding a letter from the League for Combating Venereal Diseases' Bombay, requesting for a provision of 30 beds for cases of venereal diseases being made in the proposed King Edward VII Memorial Hospital and his own remarks on the proposal.

86. Submitting a report regarding the condition of the Markets in the City.

87. Regarding the working of the City's Electric Tram Service.

88. Requesting sanction to a site at Salamati Hill being utilized as a burning ghat for Kolis.

89. Forwarding, for approval, plan and estimate for providing a drain in Mazagon Road between Babula Tank Road and Hancock Bridge.

90. Requesting sanction to the appointment of Mr. James W. Mackison, C.I.E., as Executive Engineer being continued for a further term of five years.

91. Requesting sanction to the revised estimates submitted by the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway of the expenditure to be incurred by the Municipality in connection with the widening and extension of the Frere Bridge at Grant Road.

92. Requesting sanction to a strip of land required for the widening of the Byculla Bridge being acquired by the Municipality on behalf of the Improvement Trust on certain conditions.

93. Requesting sanction to fees for private meat shops and hawkers' licenses being fixed as proposed.

94. Requesting sanction to the construction of quarters for the grave-diggers, burning ground cleaners and report bearers working at the Tank Bunder Cemetery within the compound of the Cemetery.

95. Requesting approval to the plans and estimates for the construction of a tea shop at the Arthur Crawford Markets.

96. Requesting sanction to a scheme for the construction of arcades over the footpaths along Esplanade Road, Rampart Row and Apollo Street.

97. Requesting approval to the revised plans and estimates for the installation of a Lightning Refuse Crusher at Carnac Road.

Government Letters:—

98. Appointing Mr. W. C. Holman to be a member of the Corporation and also of the standing Committee, vice Mr. R. L. McCulloch, resigned.

99. Regarding the provision of refuges on the Kennedy Sea Face.

100. Appendix II to the Report on the Working of the Development Department for the period ending 31st March, 1921.

101. Regarding the erection of public buildings on the Back Bay Reclamation.

102. Letter from Mr. J. T. Fry—Applying for an extension of the leave granted to him by the Corporation.

103. Letter from Mr. N. M. Joshi—Applying for leave of absence from the Corporation's meetings.

104. Letter from Mr. W. Turner Green—Resigning his seat on the Corporation and on the Standing Committee.

105. Letter from Baron Mackay—Thanking the Corporation for their resolution on the death of Lord Reay.

106. Memorandum from Lieut. A. B. Greenwood—Forwarding 5 coins (2 silver and 3 copper) as a present to the Victoria and Albert Museum.

107. Letter from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay—Reporting on the nuisance alleged to have been caused by prostitutes in the Northbrook Garden.

108. Letter from the Managing Engineer, Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ltd.—Regarding the Corporation's request for the extension of the Tramway System from the present Tardeo terminus to the Hornby Vellard.

109. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute—Forwarding copy of the report of the Institute for 1920-21.

110. Schools Committee's Letters—Forwarding excerpts from the Committee's proceedings.

111—112. Memoranda from the Municipal Secretary—Submitting (111) a statement of budget transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee and (112) a statement of Outstanding Committees of the Corporation.

Notices of Motions:—

113. From Mr. Jehangir B. Baman-Behram—For requesting the Commissioner to take early steps for removing the dust nuisance prevailing at present in the City and to have all the principal roads in the City adequately watered every day.

114. From Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Pestanji Master—For requesting the Commissioner to have shady trees planted all along the Princess Street.

115—116. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas (115) for obtaining a report regarding steps taken for checking the prevalence of Malaria in the city and (116) for requesting the Commissioner to place before the Corporation the various proposals made by the Health Officers and other Municipal Officers for the improvement of public health of the City.

117—120. From Dr. K. E. Dadachanji—For obtaining (117) certain particulars regarding the carts and motor lorries in use in the Health Department; (118) a report regarding Test Audit in the several Municipal Departments; (119) certain particulars regarding temporary establishments entertained during the last five years, and (120) particulars regarding overtime allowances given to the employees at the Municipal Workshops.

121. From Dr. Rastamji N. R. Ranina—For obtaining a report as to the advisability of installing a plant for obtaining power gas from sewage sludge in connection with the proposed scheme for the drainage of the City.

122. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For obtaining a report from the Schools Committee as to the desirability of supplying tooth brushes to the pupils of Municipal Primary Schools.

123. From Mr. R. K. Peerbhoy—For urging upon the Commissioner of Police to enforce certain regulations in all cinema shows in the City.

124. From Mr. B. G. Parelkar—For obtaining estimates of the cost of establishing Municipal dispensaries at the junction of Parel Tank Road and Sewri Road and near the Vadala Village.

125. From Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For inviting the attention of the public to the information furnished by the Commissioner regarding the City's water supply with a view to curtailing public criticism.

126. From Dr. K. E. Dadachanji—For requesting the Schools Committee to consider the desirability of introducing a course of elementary Physiology and Hygiene in Municipal Schools.

127. From Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Pestanji Master—For obtaining a report as to the steps proposed to be taken to minimise the dust nuisance prevailing at present in the City.

128. From Dr. S. S. Batliwala, seconded by Mr. B. G. Parelkar—For requesting the Commissioner to arrange for the watering of important roads in the City three times a day and of important bye-lanes at least twice a day.

Reports of Committees of the Corporation:—

129. Regarding a proposal for arcading Sydenham Road from Carnac Road to Parel Road.

130. Regarding the question of introducing certain modifications in the gas lighting contract and the taking of photometric tests as to the candle power of Municipal lamps.

131. Regarding proposals for effectively dealing with the nuisance caused by filth and rubbish thrown into the streets from windows of houses abutting on them.

132. Regarding Mr. G. R. Deodhar's objections to the location of his neighbour's privies at Lady Jamshedji Road at a particular site.

133. Regarding an application from Dr. H. Desa, M.D., for a grant towards a Hospital established by him at Cadell Road, Mahim.

134. Regarding the desirability of providing ambulances at different places in the City.

135. Regarding the question of the work of cleansing the water-closets in private buildings being undertaken by the Municipality.

136. Regarding the practice of hawking sweetmeats in front of school premises.

137. Regarding the question of opening a Maternity Home at Colaba.

By order of the President,
A. A. MOULVI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 29th October, 1921.
C11231

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE ADJOURNED SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ld., will be held at the Moraiee Goculdas Hall, Kalbadevi, on SATURDAY, the 12th November 1921, at 4 p.m. (S.T.)
(Sd.) NAROTTAM MORARJEE AND CO.
Agents.
C11232

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S. S. "KASADO MARU" having arrived from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Messrs, Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag Cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims for loss or damage are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE EASTERN CHEMICAL CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in England).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DIVIDEND at the rate of 10 per cent. per cent. per Ordinary Share, less Income Tax, has been declared for the year ended 31st March 1921 and made payable to the Shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Register on 13th October 1921.

Dividend Warrants may be obtained from the Company's Office at 2, Rampart Row, upon application, from and on Monday the 7th November 1921. Dividend Warrants of Shareholders other than resident in Bombay will be posted to their Registers addresses in due course.

By order of the Board
E. D. SASSOON AND CO., LD.
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 28th October 1921.
C11230

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

AVAILABLE from 1st November, FLATS in New Premises at Hughes Road near Hylands, containing one drawing, dinning and two or three bed rooms with electric lights and fans. Apply H. M. MEHTA AND CO., 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
C11199

NOTICE.

TO LET IMMEDIATELY—New Premises next to Hyland's at Hughes Road. Spacious Rooms with large show-windows and firms, drapers, suitable for Motor and Cycle firms, drapers, milliners, jewellers, druggists, general stores, etc., etc.
Apply:—
H. M. MEHTA AND CO.,
123, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
C11166

TO MOTORIST.

IF you wish to sell your motor cars, motor cars, motor cycle or lorry, please register same before Friday for the WEEKLY AUCTION SALE on SATURDAY, at 5 p.m., at [illegible] LIMITED, "Tankerville," Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay.
C11142

NOTICE.

ALL to whom it may concern, I, KHIMJEE ASSUR VEERJEE, the sole proprietor of the firm of Messrs. Assur Veerjee, do hereby inform that I have admitted my wife Mrs. Jamnabai Khimjee as my partner in my said firm from Kartik Sud 1st Samvat 1978 MONDAY, the 31st of October, 1921, and that I and my said wife Mrs. Jamnabai will from that day carry on business in patinership under the name and style of "ASSUR VEERJEE."
(Sd.) KHIMJEE ASSUR VEERJEE.
R1795

THE MATHRADAS MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 50 per share (Free of Income Tax) has been declared for the half year ending 30th September, 1921, and will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company at Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 15th November, 1921, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. (on Saturdays between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 5th November 1921. Dividend Warrants will be posted to the share-holders' registered address as usual; change of address, if any, should be notified at once.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to 12th November, 1921, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MATHRADAS AJAM AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th October, 1921.
R11228

SALE OF COOKING OIL.

1. The Officer Commanding, Dett: "A" Supply Depot Co., Bombay has a certain quantity of Cooking Oil which he offers for sale.
2. The Oil is in perfectly good condition and can be inspected in B. I. T. Section, Grain Depot Mazagaon.
3. Tenders for the above should be submitted to the undersigned up to 12 noon on SATURDAY, the 5th November, 1921, quoting rate per ton including packing in four gallons, delivery f.o.r. Grain Depot, Mazagaon and stating the quantity tenderers are prepared to purchase.
4. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent. of the value of the quantity tendered for.
5. The right to decline any or all the tenders is reserved.
6. Offers will hold good for one month.

P. G. WALSH, Captain,
For O. C. Dett: "A" Sy: Depot Co.
Bombay Castle,
Behind Town Hall, Fort Bombay.
25th October, 1921.
C11234

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. MODY & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
Medows Street, Fort, opposite the new Share Bazar.

AUCTION SALE OF 200 KEGS COCK BRAND LEAD ORE, 200 BOXES TIN PLATES AND 125 KEGS S.S. BRAND FLAT NAILS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd November 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Medow Street, Fort, opp. the New Share Bazar. Under instructions and by the order of Messrs. Cox McEuen and Co., London and on account and at the risk of Messrs. V. Jamnadas and Co., of 19, Bank Street, Fort, the following:—

EX. S.S. "KASSA."

200 Kegs each 1 cwt. Cock Brand Lead Ore.

EX. S.S. "CIRCASSIA."

200 Boxes Tin Plates, 20 by 14—112 sheets—70 lbs.

EX. S.S. "VEDDO."

125 Kegs each 1 cwt. S.S. Brand Flat Nails of different sizes.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery off within two days.

AUCTION SALE OF 125 KEGS S.S. BRAND FLAT NAILS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of November, 1921, at 3-45 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Medow Street, Fort, opp. the New Share Bazar, under instructions and by the order of Messrs. Cox McEuen and Co., London, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. V. Jamnadas and Co., of 19, Bank Street, Fort, the following:—

EX. S.S. "VINSTRA."

125 Kegs each 1 cwt. S.S. Brand Flat Nails. A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within two days.

MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 10 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, Hummum Street Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOKED AND UNCLAIMED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co. and in accordance with provisions of Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways' Act 9 of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd November, 1921, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at the Railway Co.'s Carmac Bridge Goods Depot, the following articles:—

Unclaimed cases, drums, gunnies, C. I. sheets, cotton seeds, turmeric, iron bars, pipes, coir ropes, country drugs, etc., etc.

A descriptive list of the booked articles can be seen at any of the Notice Boards at Carnac Bridge Station.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT SURPLUS STORES, such as 11,000 Empty Cunny Bags: 20 Tons Tarred Hemp Rope: 150 Iron Axles: 6,800 Pairs Horse Shoes: 1909 Horse Shoes Nails: 5,000 Spikes: Mamoutties: Suleethas: Iron Wheel Tyres: Cart poles: Wire reels: Hoop iron: Coil springs: Suction Hose! Suction hose strainer couplings: Ambulance Tongas: Wheels, Manilla Ropes: etc., etc.

Under instructions from the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 3rd November 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Hajee Bunder, Sewri, the above mentioned stores.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required in cash on the goods being knocked down and the balance must be paid and the goods removed within 14 days failing which the goods will be sold off on account and at the risk of the purchasers without giving them any notice.

MENESSE AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st October, 1921.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF 49 CASES FANCY COLOURED FLOWER MUSTLINS, FANCY SHIRTING CHEKS, ZEPHYR SHIRTINGS JAPANESE CROSS DESIGNED CHEKS, JAPANESE POPLINS, JAPANESE FLANNELS OF 5 COLOURS.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd November, 1921, at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort on account of various Constituents.

9 cases Fancy Coloured Flower Muslins each containing 60 pieces, 30 yards 28 inches.

3 cases Fancy Shirtings Cheks (crap Shirtings) each containing 70 pieces, 15 yards, 24 inches.

2 cases Zephyr Shirtings each containing 30 pieces, 30 yards, 28 inches.

3 cases Zephyr Shirtings 30 pieces, 30 yards, 28 inches.

2 cases Zephyr Shirtings, 30 pieces, 30 yards, 28 inches.

10 cases Japanese Cross designed Cheks each containing 30 pieces 30 yards, 28 inches.

10 cases Japanese Popplins each containing 50 pieces, 30 yards, 30 inches.

10 cases Japanese Flannels of 5 colours each containing 20 pieces, about 900 yards per case 29 inches.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AND PLOTS OF LAND SITUATE ON THE ELPHISTONE LAND ESTATE AT ARGYLE ROAD DANA BUNDER.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd November, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) MESSRS. MEHTA AND CO., will sell by Public Auction under instructions from Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel Attorneys for Messrs. Benjamin Samson Ezekiel and Isaac Samuel, Trustees of the will of Shalome Esaji deceased by virture of the Deed of Appointment of new Trustees dated 25th March 1920 and under and by virtue of an order of the High Court of the Judicature at Bombay dated the 8th March of 1921 made in the matter of the Indian Trusts Act II of 1882 and in the matter of the Estate of Shalome Esaji deceased in which the some Benjamin Samson Ezekiel and Isaac Samuel were petitioneers, the undermentioned very valuable property and plots of land on the premises.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land situated on the Elphinstone Land Estate in the Island of Bombay containiug by admeasurement three hundred and fifty-three and one ninth square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by land belonging to the said Trustees and now in the occupation of Framji Dhunjibhoy Umrigar and Ardesir Jamsetji Umrigar aslessees on or towards the South by the piece of land secondly hereinafter described, on or towards the East by Argyle Road and on or towards the West by the piece of land secondly hereinafter described.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land situated on the Elphinstone land estate containnig by admeasurement two hundred and seven square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the north by the piece of land firstly herebefore described on or towards the South by Musjid Bunder siding Road, on or towards the East by Argyle Road and on or towards the West by the piece of land thirdly hereinafter described.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land situated on the Elphinstone land Estate containing by admeasurement one hundred and nineteen square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by land belonging to the Said Trustees, on or towards the South by Musjid Bunder siding Road, on or towards the East by the pieces of land firstly and secondly hereinbefore described and on or towrads the West by other land belonging to the Said Trustees.

All which said pieces of land firstly, secondly and thirdly hereinabove described are situate in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and are registered in the books of the collector of Land Revenue Bombay under New Survey No. 3186.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel, Attorneys for the Trustees, at their office at Cook's Building Hornby Road, Fort or of the undersigned.

MEHTA AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st October, 1921.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd November, 1921 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their sale room the following.

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of the Defaulting Indentors Messrs. Haji Abdulla Haji Kassum of Jakaria Musjid.

1 case 8 pieces Fancy Suiting Cloth.
1 case 10 pieces Fancy Suiting Cloth.
1 case 10 pieces Fancy Suiting Cloth.
By order of the Bank concerned.
5 cases Coloured Alpaca.
1 case 60 pieces coloured Satteen Cloth.
2 cases Blank key about 280 shors.
5 cases Braces.
5 cases Earthenware.
2 Bales each 50 bundles Woollen Bunting Cloth different coloured.
2 cases each 300 books copperfoies White, Red and Green 10½ inch by 4½ inch.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st October, 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

182. Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A RARE, UNIQUE AND EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR LOVERS OF ART, CURIOS AND ANTIQUES. X

Auction sale of very rare and unique collection of very old China ware, Dressden figures and vases, old antique blackwood carved furniture, rare life size Carrara Marble statues, brunze figures, with lights, sterling old Chinese and Indian silverware, rich ivory figures; old oil paintings electric chandelliers billiard table by Roberts and many other rare old articles.

On SUNDAY, 13th proximo Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at China Bagh, Girgaum, Back Road. A most valuable and handsome old and rare antique collection of Dariao Mahel and China Bagh, consisting of very old solid blackwood open carved and teakwood artistically made furniture, rich dressden English and old chinaware, life size Carrara marble statues, life size brunze figures with chandelliers, old silverware, ivory figures, fancy ornaments, very rich rare oil paintings, old Chinese embroideries, hanging electric light chandelliers of 10, 15, 20 lights rich Persian and Brussels carpets, glass door show cases by "Benjamin," Rich glass door bookcase, blackwood carved doublebedsteads, very old lacquered English dressing room suite of the time of the first Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhai, Bart., drawing room sofas, and chairs, large drawing room Ottoman, one fully size billiard table by Roberts with sofa and accessories brunze ornaments brass pots cupboards safes bedstead, large mirrored gardiniers by "Benjamin" and chain garden seats and pots etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and furniture on view five days before the sale.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR RAJAS, PRINCES AND CAPITALISTS.

Auction sale of very valuable Building plots at Nepean Sea Road, touching the sea next to "Bee Hive".

Under instructions from Messrs Mulla and Mulla, attorneys for the vendors Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on TUESDAY, the 15th November, 1921, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the following very valuable Building plot.

PLOT NO. 1.—A beautiful building plot fronting the Nepean Sea Road having a frontage of about 80 feet and containing an area of about 1633 square yards of free hold tenure.

PLOT NO 2.—A choice building plot allutting on Nepean Sea Road having a frontage of about 80 feet and containing an area of about 1571 square yards of free hold tenure.

PLOT NO. 3. A most beautiful and choicest plot quite touching the sea commanding Excellent view containing an area of about 2533 square yards of lease hold land.

The above plots will either be sold in one or separate lots to suit the requirements of intending bidders.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Attorneys for the Vendors or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, VOIL, SERGE, TWINE, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on SATURDAY, the 5th November, 1921, sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms or No. 120, Apollo Street, by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned the following.

4 cases Italian Twine.
1 case containing 10 pieces Woollen Blue Serge.
1 case containing 8 pieces Black Lustre Sicilians No. 54 inches.
12 casks Sodium Sulphide.
On account and risk of Mr. Alimahomed Adam.
1 case containing about 37 pieces printed voile.
On account and risk of the Insurance Office concerned.
1 case containing Glass Beads.
3 cases Furniture containing side-board, cupboard, palm-stand, dressing chest of drawers, Mirrors, etc., etc.

BENNETT AND CO.,
Bombay 31st October 1921.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE immoveable properties situate at Khetwani Main Road next to Dr. Parekh Hospital.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors for the mortgages Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction, on Friday, 4th November at 4-30 p.m., on the premises, the following properties on account and risk of Mr. Toolsidas Tejpal:—

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Tax land or ground, situate lying and being at Khetwadi Main Road without the Fort in the Registration Sub-district and Town and Island of Bombay, containing by former admeasurement, along with the land hereunder secondly described and twenty-seven square yards of land acquired by the Municipality of Bombay two thousand and ninety-three square yards or thereabouts but by a recent admeasurement exclusive of the said land hereunder secondly described one thousand six hundred and sixty-three square yards or thereabouts and registered along with the said land secondly described of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 372 New No. D2249, Old Survey No. 27, and New Survey No. 5 and 6/7402, together with the messuage tenements and buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward Nos. 1842 (1), and 1843 (2a) and Street Nos. 1-3A, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of Ardesir Sorabji Palkhiwalla and partly by a passage, on or towards the West by the land hereunder secondly described, on or towards the north by the Khetwadi Main Road and on or towards the South by the property of Pithal Sayana Contractor.

CRAWFORD AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

R. P. KHARAS & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 VALUABLE PLOTS WITH BUILDINGS AT KARACHI.
A RARE AND EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR REAL INVESTORS.

Auction sale of very valuable Government Leasehold plots of Land with Buildings, situated in most prominent Business and Commercial Quarters ideally suitable for Banks and Offices, etc., at present occupied by The City Dy Collector's Office, Messrs. Louis Dreyfus and Co., Volkart Bros., and James Finlay and Co's., Office Premieses on McLeod Road, Railway Quarter. City of Karachi.

Under instructions from the owners, Messrs R. P. KHARAS and CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction, on the spot, the following valuable plots of Land with Buildings thereon, between the National Bank of India Ltd., and Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., Ltd., and opposite to Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co's. New Offices, situated in Railway Quarter, McLeod Road, being Sub-division of Plot Nos. 2 and 2/1, Sheet B-8, on FRIDAY, the 18th November, 1921, at 4-30 p.m.

Plot No. 2 measuring 3166 Sq. Yards. Stamp Office and godowns.
Plot No. 2/A measuring 2180 Sq. Yards Louis Dreyfus Office and godowns.
Plot No. 2/1 and 2/B measuring 6231 Sq Yards. Volkart Bros Office and godowns.
Plot No. 2 1/A measuring 3919 Sq. Yards James Finlay Office and godowns.

Private Offers will receive attention.

For further particulars and Conditions of sale apply to:—

R. P. KHARAS & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Commission Agents, and Estate Brokers.
Rambagh Road Karachi.

AMUSEMENTS

SPECIAL DIWALI PROGRAMME FOR

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Messrs K. D. and Brothers present

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THE GREATEST MYTHOLOGICHL SCREEN EPIC!!

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NARSINGH MAHETA

(5 Reels)

on the 2 nd 3rd and 4th November

on Wednesday Thursday and Friday)

Messrs K. D. and Brothers will present the powerful Serial.

MYSTERY OF 13

FRANCIS FORD

Five New Episodes will be screened EVERY DAY.

on WEDNESDAY—Episodes 1 to 5
on THURSDAY —Episodes 6 to 10
on FRIDAY —Episodes 11 to 15

Thus the whole Serial will be finished in three days only.

GLOBE CINEMA

Sandhurst Road.

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present a strikingly fascinating Drama of Married Life—presenting some vivid and startling pictures of the conventional lies of your present day Society.

"Every Woman's Husband"

5 Reels—5,000 feet, starring the adorable frolic some Cinema Beauty

GLORIA SWANSON

in a stunning role

Are you drifting away from your wife, though you love her?

Is your house your home or your address?

Is your mother-in-law a nuisance?

Let every married man or woman—let every boy or girl about to marry—study this Drama and digest it. It is full of pathos, full of frolic, brimming over with earnestness!

"Every Woman's Husband"

Here's the charming story of a young married couple trying to establish wedded bliss through peculiar notions of their own about matrimonial responsibilities.

Note—At he behests of the patrons Messrs. K. D. and brothers have decided to postpone the exhabition of this Fatly millian Doller Comedies at the West-End Cinema till Fatty Arbuckle completely exhonerites himself of the charges against him.

In order not to disappoint their patrons, Messrs. K. D. and Brothers have specially selected one of their glorious Jungle comedies which will be released for the first time in Bombay.

From To-day at the West-End:

THE BIG SHOW

A 2-Reel Comedy deluzes! Steering wild animals!!

Five Shows To-day at 3-30, 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road.)

THE

MAJESTIC CINEMA

GIRGAON TRAM TERMINUS

SUREKHA-HARAN
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SUREKHA-HARAN

BY

THE MAHARASHTRA FILM CO.

The picturised version of one of the sublimest chapter of Mahabharat, replete with mystery and mysticism of the East. Shakuni, the sly minister of Kauravas with a view to enlist the help of Yadavas had arranged to bring about a marriage between Surekha, the daughter of Balram and Lakhsaman the son of Duryodhan. Shree Krishna fustrated the arrangement with the aid of Gatokatcha and his Rakhsas is depicted in this super production.

Brilliant Photographic Effect
Novel Tricks & Illusions.

Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
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To-night Monday, Oct 31st at 9-30 p. m.

The great London Extravaganza, from the London Panilion.

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Booking at ROSE and Co, upto 6 p.m, After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

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TO-DAY AT 6-30 P.m.

"BEAUTY & THE ROGUE"
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Featuring the Beauty-Heroine

MARY MILES MINTER
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A tale of a Pretty Girl who disarms a callous crook by her Innocence and Beauty and reveals herself as a dancer possessing the graces of a PAVLOVA.

Don't Miss the Excelsior Pictures
They are as Good as the Best shown in Bombay.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY AT 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

AND

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY AT 4-30. 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

"THE SON OF TARZAN"
"THE SON OF TARZAN"
"THE SON OF TARZAN"

THE FINAL EPISODES Nos. 12, 13, 14 & 15.
THE FINAL EPISODES Nos. 12, 13. 14 & 15.
THE FINAL EPISODES Nos. 12, 13, 14 & 15.

COME AND SEE

THE GREAT & SMASHING FINALE

THE PATH SHE CHOSE

A Universal Photodrama

featuring.

ANNE CORNWALL

The pretty little girl of the slums wanted real happiness, not the cheap tawdry thing her sister had found, The struggle for decent, self respecting womanhood forms a real plot of this photodrama. Laura chose the primrose path. Her sister Virginia chose the hard and narrow road. The contrast of their ideal is the moral of this drama.

Shows at 5-15, 7, 8 45, and 10-30.
Popular Prices.

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ALEXANDRA CINEMA

BELLASIS ROAD
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THE PARSI STATUE
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A PATHE MASTERPIECE DRAMA
NICK WINTER
IN
"NIGHT BIRDS"

The most powerfull detective adventure full of mystery! Romance! Thrills!

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Tor women, Men will Die!
For Gold, Men will Dare;
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Guaranteed Scientific Cure for Leprosy just discovered. Cures anasthesia, lost eyes cooper spots, ulcers nodules, sore feet, and kindred troubles of all varieties of leprosy and para-leprosy in a very short time by medicines for internal use and fumigation local application and bath. Whole set lasts 45 days Rs. 15 Cure within 3 months.

Leucoderma—specifics remove white patches like a magic. Lost pigments restored. Cures in 2 months. Both internal and external medicines at Rs. 10 per set to last one month.

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MIHIJAM E. I. R.

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Vaidya Shastri Manishankar Govindji,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar, Kathiawar
Bombay-Kalbadevi.

SHIPPING

ARRIVAL.

Oct. 29.

S S Nevassa, Henderson, London.
S S Baron Polworth, Macdonald, Cardiff.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 30.

S S Tevere, Quarantotto, Trieste, etc.
S S Orna, Hall, Busreh.
S S Umouma, Clarke, Durban.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer Nour-el-Bahar for Calicut.
Steamer Vasna for Persian Gulf.

S S Nevassa:—The P and O S N Co's steamer Nevassa, 5652 tons, Captain R Henderson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from London, with a general cargo.

S S Baron Polworth:—The steamer Baron Polworth, 3158 tons, Captain D Macdonald, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Cardiff, with a cargo of coal.

S S Tevere:—The Lloyd Triestino Co's steamer Tevere, 4441 tons, Captain G Quarantotto, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Trieste, etc, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Orna:—The B I S N Co's steamer Orna, 2996 tons, Captain T M Hall, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Busreh, with ballast.

EXPORTS.

Oct. 29.

S S City of Genoa for Liverpool:—26 bales wool raw, A A Peerbhoy.

S S City of Genoa for Glasgow:—150 cwts groundnuts oil cakes, Kulkarni Lele and Co.

S S Delta for London:—10 bales W carpets, H A Aminoff; 10 cwts bristles, 2 bundles W carpets, Coutts and Co; 5 casks goat skins, Enrico N Stein; 3 bales cow hides, Alladin Cassam; 205 cwts dry ginger, S Rowji.

S S Hatarana for Hamburg:—110 bales cotton, Patel Bros.

S S Athenic for Dunkirk:—112 bales cotton, 2300 cwts poppy seed, 1700 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 550 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Engenies Embericos for Hamburg:—400 bales cotton fly, G Virjee and Co; 1000 cwts myrabollams, Kolajandas Bros; 15 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Tatsuna Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Osaka M Kaisha; 1650 bales cotton, Yokohama Kuito Kaisha; 1500 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, Nessin Cotton Trading Co; 1000 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Tatsuna Maru for Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton, W H Brady; 725 bales cotton, H Surajmal; 1000 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, Yuasa Cotton Trading Co.

S S Alps Maru for Yokohama:—32 cwts ivory, A C Calcuttawala.

S S Alps Maru for Kobe:—1 bale cotton, Kilachand Devchand and Co Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Oct. 29.

S S Favignana from Genoa, Agents Maritina Italina:—124 cases cotton goods, 273 cases alluminium, 25 cases quick silver, 2 cases mouldings, 100 cases milk, 65 bales cotton yarn, 231 casks 1 case colour, 55 cases papers, 42 cases envelopes, 4 cases chocolates, 3400 pieces marble tiles, 74 cases marble works, 1520 bags almonds, 240 bundles 420 cases brass sheets, 1,700 bags 300 chests potatoes, 1300 bags sulphur, 69 cases cigarettes, 2 cases glassware, 8 packages 31 bags drugs, 155 bags gum Arabic, 140 bundles ivory, 19 cases aloes, 20 packages sharkfins, 2 bundles skins.

S S Yamangata Maru from New York, Agents Nippon Yusen Kaisha:—24 packages prop medicine, 14 cases sledges, 31 cases dental cream, 12 cases sanmtto, 26 cases grapenuts, 3 cases shoeplesh, 15 cases cigarettes, 125 bubbles 228 cases lubricating oil, 50 cases melted milk.

S S Barla from Basra, Agents B I S N Co Ltd:—393 bundles specie, 335 bundles skins, 90 bags almonds, 35 bags galls, 6 bales carpets, 7 bales woollen yarn, 4 blaes silk.

WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 29th October 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Rawalpindi and in defect at Ambala. Day temperature is from 5 degree to 12 degree lower than usual; night temperature is nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and humidity is in defect. Night temperature is lower than usual at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Karachi and in defect at Jodhpur and Kotah. Day temperature is considerably lower than usual at Jacobabad; night temperature is below normal in east and north Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Bhuj and Deesa and is in defect elsewhere. Day temperature is above normal at Dwarka; night temperature is lower than usual over the division.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and humidity is nearly normal or in defect. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is considerably lower than usual.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear and except at arwar humidity is in defect. Day temperature is higher than usual except at Mormugao; night temperature is below normal in the south of the division.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded and humidity is in defect. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is lower than usual except at Belgaum, the defect from the normal amounting to 10 degree at Poona and Malegaon.

General Remarks.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in south-east Madras and Malabar and locally in Mysore and the Madras Deccan. Falls exceeding one inch amount to 4·67 inch at Trivandrum, 1.80 inch at Cochin, 1.17 inch at Calicut and 1.89 inch at Madras. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded over the southern half of the Peninsula and fine clear weather prevails over the northern half of the reporting area. Day temperature is lower than usual in the Punjab and night temperature is below normal about the west Central Provinces and the north Bombay Deccan. The unsettled weather conditions in the extreme south yesterday have moved to the south-east of the Arabian Sea giving heavy rain in Malabar.

Forecast.—Rain is likely to be nearly general in south-east Madras and Malabar with a few falls in Mysore, the Madras Deccan and the south Konkan.

W. A. V. D'ROZARIO,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

Bombay, 29th October 1921.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 28th October 1921.

The unsettled conditions at the head of the Bay have disappeared after giving heavy rain on the Chittagong coast. The depression yesterday in the south-west of the Bay has intensified and now extends westwards to Laccadive. The western disturbance has passed away. Rainfall has been local in the Bay Islands, Upper Burma, Assam and south-east Madras while a few falls have also occurred in Lower Burma and Bengal.

Principal amounts are:—Akyab two inches; Lashio one; Silchar two; Cox's Bazar eight; Chittagong five; Negapatam four; Madras two; and Cuddalore, Nellore three-quarters.

MOTOR ACCIDENT AT SIMLA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 28.

A serious motor accident occured on the Simla Cart Road to-day at noon when a gardener named Sarnu belonging to army press when crossing the road, was knocked down opposite Municipal store godown by car No. T. 3437 occupied then by a European gentlemen going towards Kalka. The Superintendent of Police receiving intimation at once came to the spot, removed the man to hospital but he died before reaching there. The matter is now under police enquiry.

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WATERPROOF HOOD CLOTH AND REXINE
has just arrived. For Rates and Samples write to :—
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Sold by all Chemists everywhere
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Tel. No. 3600.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, 28th Oct. 1921

Futures New York Closed.

Jan.	.. ..	18 82
Mar:	.. ..	18.73
May	.. ..	18,30
July	.. ..	17.80

Libverpol, 28th Oct, 1921.

Cotton Dely, Mid. U.

G. O. C. — ..

Oct.	.. ..	12.48
Jan	.. ..	12.00
Mar.	.. ..	11.79
May	.. ..	11.60

London 28th Oct, 1921.

Telegraph Transfers	..	1/4 9 16 Quiet.
Bar Gold—	..	5,4,10 Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot —	..	40 7/8 Firm

JAVA SUGAR.

London, 26th Oct, 1921.

Brown Sugar C, & F, Calcutta Nov, Dec, sellers	16/18 16/0
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Nov, Dec, Sellers	20/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Nov, Dec, Sellers	21 3
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Nov, Dec, Sellers	21/6

Tone :—

WHEATS.

London, 26th Oct, 1921.

BARLETTA RUSSO 62 1/2 lbs, Oct, Nov, Sellers	50 6
BARIL WHEAT 62 1/2 lbs, Jan, Feb, Sellers	51,6
KARACHI BARLEY, Dec, Jan, Value	51/6

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 14 3/8
Hongkong	97 1/2
National	37 1/2

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Oct. 29.

To-day 20 points being reported lower in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning at Rs. 487 for Fully Good M. G. Broach April-May and after touching Rs. 485 advanced till Rs. 489. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 491½ at 3 p.m. Fine M. G. Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 418 and after going down to Rs. 416 went up till Rs. 422 closing at Rs. 421 at 3 p.m. Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 415 and after declining to Rs. 412 closed at Rs. 413 at 3 p.m. F. G. M. G. Bengal December-January closed Rs. 340.

Our market for ready cotton remained very quiet yesterday and the inquiry was nominal.

Our markets at Colaba are closed to-day. On Monday and Tuesday also our markets are closed. No report will be issued.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 28th Octr, 1921.

Cotton	3046	Bales
Wheat	2657	cwts.
Linseed	662	,,
Rape, etc.	Nil	,,
Gingellyseed	3151	,,
Poppyseed	Nil	,,
Groundnuts	752	,,
Castorseed	1290	,,
Rice	17244	,,
Myrabollams	649	,,
Cottonseed	4987	,,
Mowrasced	500	,,
Gram	74	,,
Juwar	337	,,
Masur	Nil	,,
Barley	Nil	,,
Bajra	1698	,,
Coal	12720	Tons

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Oct. 29.

Bars gold ready, Rs. 28-5-6.
Basr gold forward, 28-5-6.
Bars silver ready, 96-8-0.
Bars silver 1st settlement, 98-4.
Bars silver 2nd settlement.

EXCHANGE.

On London—Bank's selling T T, 1/4 13/32.

Bank's selling D D, 1/4 7/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, 1/4 7/8.
Bank's buying T T, 1/4 1/2.
Bank's buying D D, 1/4 9/16.
Tone of Exchange—Steady.
On Japan—Bank's selling T T, Rs. 177.

Bank's buying 60 D/st D P, Rs. 169.
On Paris—Bank's selling D D, Frcs.
On Hongkong—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 209.
On Shanghai—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 309.
On Singapore—Bank's selling D. D., Rs. 171.
On New York—Bank's selling D. D., Rs. 379.
London gold ready, s. 104-10.
London silver ready, d. 40-14.
London silver forward, d. 40-4.

Tone of Silver—China bought, Steady.
Cross rates on London to the Pound Sterling.
American Exchange, Dollars 3.91½.
French Exchange, Frcs 54.10.
Italian Exchange, 99.00.
Swiss Exchange, 21.30.
Belgium Exchange, 55.20.
German Exchange, Mrks 678.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent Paper, Rs. 60.
5 per cent War Loan, 84.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922, 100/12.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928, 100/10.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 97.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 76.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1916, 101.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1931, 101.

4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974, 66.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930, 96.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974, 66.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, 96.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, 65.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935, 104/8.
The Share Market was closed to-day.

SHARES.

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs
Allahabad Bank ..	100	Feb.-Mar.	12%	126
Alliance Bk of Simla Ld	100	Jan.-Aug.	17½	180
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Jan.-July	14½	80
Imperial ..	100	..	14½	141 0
Bank of India Rs. 50	500	..	14½	125
Morlas ..	..	..	8½	38
Central Bs. 25 M. ..	50	April	14½	18
Central Co-op Bk. Rs.50	50	..	7½	.. ..
Tata . Rs 20	75	..	Au. 12	24/3
Union 75 ..	50	Rs.	..	5
EXCHANGE BANKS				
Chartered Bank ..	5	April-Oct.	12½	14
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4 .	10	..	7½	64
Hongkong and Shanghai A ..	125		33½	
Mercantile Bank B £133	25	Mar.-Sept.	16½	Aug
C121	25	Sept.-Mar.	16½	164
National £12		Feb.-Oct.	330%	37

PRESS COMPANIES

			Last Div. Pct.	Rs.
Akbar, ..	Rs. 50	May	Rs. 27	52½
Port ..	475	Nov.	150	1220
Harvey and Sabh pty .	500	July	70	535
Indian Cotton ..	125	Oct.	15	117 1/3
Manmar Mfg. ..	250	Aug	15	208
New Bazar ..	500	Oct.	5	420
New Mofussil Co. ..	400	Nov.	110	980 xd
New Prince of Wales ..	500	Oct.	60	206 xd
Volkert U. P Co. Ltd.	500	Sept.	20	Sat

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Ry	150	Mar.-Aug.	11 %	120
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry	500	,, do.	12 %	600
Amritsar Patty ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	8 %	102
Central Provinces Ry. .	100	June.-Jan.	6 %	84
Chaparmukh-Silghat ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	4 %	78
Dhond Baramati ..	100	Jan.-July	5 %	67
Futwah-Islampur Rs.50	100	Mar.-Sept.	5 %	65
Guzerat Ry. ..	100	June-Jan.	5 %	70
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	Jan.-July	4 %	60
Khulna Bhagirghat Ry.	100	..	4 %	100
Larkhana Railway ..	100	..	4 %	77
Mandra Bhon Ry Rs.90	100	April-Oct.	6 %	90
Mymensingh ..	100	..	5 %	70
Pachora Jamner ..	100	Jan.-July .	6 %	71
Sara Sirajganj Ry. ..	100	May-Nov.	4 %	60
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	April-Oct.	5 %	70
Sind Light Rys. Ld. .	100	July-Dec.	10 %	120
Tapti Valley Ry. ..	500	April-Aug.	11 %	620
pper Sind Light Ry. .	100	..	5 %	63

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Elec. ..	100	..	10%	118
Andhra Vell y O	1,000	..	4%	72½
Adhara Velley P	1,000	..	4%	100
P, Rs.	50	..	7%	56
B. E. S. and T Co Rs.	52	May.-Oct.	Rs. 6	141/4
Karachi Rs 9 ..	100	..	..	109
Surat Elect.	100	..	..	4 prem
Tata Hdro-Elect. O. ..	1,000	Jan.	25	900
,, P. ..	1,000	Jan.	25	870
Telephone ..	58	..	2	10

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half Year d. Rs.	
Ahmedabad Advance .	500	April-Oct.	100	2100
Alliance Cotton ..	100	..	..	420
Apolo ..	50	..	..	115
Asar Vijaj 77 ..	100	..	..	106
Bhiwani ..	100	Dec.	12½	..
Bo Cotton Manufg. ..	500	..	225	1400
Bo. Dyeing & Mfg. Co..	21	Mar.-Sept.	1138	1902/8
Bombay Industrials ..	150	..	..	180
Bradbury Mills ..	250	..	35	1225
Century ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	80	1155
Central India ..	500	May-Nov.	140	5205
Central India P. ..	500	May-Nov.	5%	370
Colaba Land & Mill ..	700	..	258	3230
oorla ..	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	358	3250
Cresent ..	100	do.	60	702/8
Curimbhoy ..	250	do.	198	2340
David ..	250	do.	140	1830
Dawn ..	250	do.	250	1885
Edward Sassoon ..	200	May-Nov.	As. 8	742/8
Elphinstone ..	100	..	100	945
Emperor Edward ..	100	do.	15	1500
Fazulbhoy. ..	250	May	100	1750
Finlay Mills ..	250	..	3.0	1500
Framji Petit ..	1,000	May	120	2310
Globe ..	100	..	50	920
Gokak Mill ..	100	June	90	2000
Gold Mohor ..	100	..	20	227 1/8
Hindustan ..	1,000	..	50	300
Hyderabad ..	1,000	April-Oct.	150	2450
Ind. Dyeing & Bleaching.	100	do.	200	540
Indian Manufg. ..	1,000	..	210	220
Indore Malwa ..	100	April-Oct.	150	812/8
Jamshed Manufg. ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	150	625
Jewraj Balco ..	1,000	April-Sept.	140	1540
Kastoorchand ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	60	1540
Khandesh ..	1,000	June-Dec.	300	1700
Khatao ..	100	June-Dec.	..	700
Kohinoor ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	27	3320
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	500	5200
Madhavrao Scindhia ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	25	390
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	500	April-Sept.	200	3800
Madras United ..	1,000	June.-Dec.	300	3000
Maneckji Petit ..	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	500	6100
Mathuradas Mills ..	500	..	100	1225
Mayer Sassoon ..	100	do.	25	475
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	350	8000
Mysore Spinning I ..	250	Feb.-Aug	60%	7800
New City of Bombay .	100	Mar.-Sept.	100	850
New Great Eastern ..	500	April-Oct.	100	1302/8
Pananey ..	250	..	100	1175
Pearl ..	250	..	5	1552/8
Phoenix ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	..	1380
Planet Mill ..	100	..	..	360
Premier ..	100	..	18	245
Presidency ..	125	Jan.-July.	30	250
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	April-Oct.	1,000	380
Sassoon Silk ..	500	April	35	100
Sholapore ..	1,000	do.	20	11650
Simplex ..	250	June.-Aug.	90	1152/8
Sir S. Broacha Mills ..	100	..	250	543/12
Standard Mills ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	100	2880
Swadeshi ..	500	Mar.-Oct.	15	6315
Swan ..	250	Oct.	..	1400
Tata O	500	..	81	1800
P	500	..	6	1900
Union Mill ..	250	..	250	850
Vishnu Cotton O	500	..	..	2350
P	500	..	75%	2400
Western India ..	1,000	..	125	450

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Acock Ashdown Co. ..	50	Oct.-M'c	100	650
Back Bay Bath ..	50	..	2	40
Badham Pile ..	70	..	8	100
Balapur Sugar Co. ..	100	Feb.-Aug.	..	15 dis
Bo.Burma T. Corporta.	125	..	Rs. 20	530
Bo. Burma T.Corporta. New Issue 25 ..	125	..	8	167/8
Bombay Flour Mill ..	500	Jan.-Aug.	225	1025
B'by Ice Mfg. ..	40	..	2	1 20
Bombay Steam Navi O	250	Mar.-Sept.	7½	500
gation Co. P	250	Oct.	5%	120
Bombay Ujjanda ..	100	..	5½	Mar.
Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency Co. P	125	Oct.,	80%	78
British BurmaPetroleum	8	Mar.-Oct.	As. 1	14
The Eastern O	25	..	..	..
Chemical Co. D2sh	11	..	Nil.	10
Empire Life Rs. 50 ..	100	..	40%	32
Gobhai Karanjia O	100	..	Rs. 1	382 1/2
George Gahagan & Co.	100	..	Rs. 5	60
Indian Cotton Oil O	100	Dec.-July	7%	5 dis
Co. P.	200	Dec.-July	7%	75 nom
Jonn Roberts & Co. ..	100	Oct.-July	15	215 nom.
Jost s Eng. Co., Ltd. ..	50	Oct.	60%	230
Kemp & Co. ..	200	July	20	135
Marcks & Co. ..	100	July	12	147 1/2
Marsland Price Co. ..	100	..	4%	100
Marsland Price Co. ..	100	..	7%	90
McKenzies Ltd. ..	100	..	30%	520
New Indian Insurance	100	Sept.	..	23
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	22	150
O.Govt.3Life A.Rs. 50 .	200	May	30%	350
Phillips & Co. ..	40	July	..	46
Port Canning Co. ..	1,000	Sept.	33	905
Scindia ..	1	..	NR.	11/8
Sirdar Carbac Gas Co. .	100	Sept	35%	150
O	75	..	..	52/8
Tata Iron Steel Co. D	20	..	75	352/8
P	150	Mar.-Sept	6%	..
Tata Iron Ord (NI) ..	300	..	..	75/12
Dif ,, ,, ..	400	..	..	225
Tata Iron Pref (second)	10	..	..	370
Thacker & Co. ..	50	June	..	70
Tata Oil Mills ..	100	..	1/3032	95
Western India Chemical Co.	100	..	..	5 dis

D—Cum Div. N—Nominal
B—Buy. E—Ex Div.

PUNJAB COUNCIL.

EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL FUNCTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 28.

At the Punjab Legislative Council to-day a resolution moved by Main Shah Nawaz recommending Government to appoint an expert committee consisting of officials and non-officials to work out a detailed scheme for separation of judicial and executive functions and to prepare an estimate of the cost of the same was carried after lively debate, none voting against.

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Regent Lever Files. Index as Foloap	3-0-0	each
Envelop openers	1-4-0	,,
Bank of England Sealing wax	4-0-0	Box.
Desk Hand Blotters	1-4-0	Each
Venus Drawing Pencils	3-0-0	Dozen
Rubber Stamps (if contract)	0-12-0	Line
Die embossing (if contract)	3-0-0	per 1000
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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Banks closed: Hindu New Year (Samvat 1978).

TUESDAY NOVEMBER 1.

Banks closed: Diwali.

Public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Mr. P. R. Mennon to speak on the "Present Situation in Malabar," Mr. K. K. Suntoke to preside, 6-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S VISIT AND BOMBAY STUDENTS.

An urgent meeting of the B'bay Students' N. C. O. Board will be held at the office, 735 Girgaum Road, to-day (Monday) at 8-45 (p.m.) to consider what steps should be taken against the proposed address to the Prince of Wales on behalf of the Bombay Students, by the Bombay University. All members are required to attend.

Y. M. E. S. SCOUT TROOP.

The Annual General Meeting of this troop will be held to-day, (Monday), (Balipratipada Day) at 9 a.m. Dr. M. B. Velkar, the Hon. Commissioner, will preside. All the members of this troop are therefore requested to be present in "Uniform."

ARCHITECTURAL STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

The 6th General meeting of the Association will be held at the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, on Thursday the 3rd November at 6-30 p.m. when Mr. A. S. Kapadia will read a paper on "The Western Cave Temple of India." Members and all others interested are invited to attend.

SOMAVANSHIYA BHAJAN MANDALI.

Under the auspices of the above Mandali a public meeting of the Depressed Classes will be held at 13th Kamathipura street on Saturday next (November 5) at 9 p.m. Mr. J. P. Brander I.C.S. will preside on the occasion. Your presence is earnestly solicited.

F. WARD D. C. COMMITTEE, MATUNGA.

The following seventeen members have been elected as representatives of the F Ward to the Provincial Congress Committee out of 28 candidates who stood out for the election on 27th October 1921: Messrs. Velji Lakhamsi Napu Jevraj G. Nensi, M. N. Joshi, B. G. Paralkar, R. J. Mistri, K. N. Chavan, P. V. Jogalekar, S. V. Despande, Jamanadas Lodha J. K. Modi, D. R. Mayekar, R. T. Masurkar, B. G. Kothare, L. B. Parab, Muslim Velor, Bhujang Sharma and Kasim Khan.

P. M. MEHTA'S ANIVERSARY AT POONA.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, there will be a special meeting for Parsis at the Petit Hall, Poona, on Sunday the 6th of November at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) to observe the sixth Anniversary of Pherozeshah Merwanji Mehta, when Mr. Ghaswalla Barrister will preside, and Drs. Ghose and Pnatuck and Messrs. Pocha and Bharucha will address the meeting.

P. M. MEHTA'S ANNIVERSARY.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidalaya Hall on Friday (the 4th of November), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) to observe the sixth Anniversary of Pherozeshah Merwanji Mehta.

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

Under the auspices of the "C" ward Congress Committee a public Meeting will be held on Saturday next (November 5) at the Morarji Gokuldas Hall, Kalvadevi, when Mr. Khadilkar of the "Lokmanya" will speak on the present Situation.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Morioka Maru" Eastward bound arrived at Kobe on the 26th October. S. S. Wakasa Maru (Westward bound) left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji on the 27th October.

DADAR PEOPLE'S UNION.

At a meeting of the People's Union held on the 26th instant, they protested against the action of the Bombay Municipal Corporation in refusing Municipal Franchise to tenants paying Rs. 10 as monthly rent, requested Government to give tenants paying Rs. 10 the Municipal Franchise in the City of Bombay, and to nominate at least two members from the Non-Brahmin Backward Classes on the Bombay Municipal Corporation at the time of next election, protested against the action of the Deputy Educational Inspector of Satara in issuing Circular No. 19 dated the 5th October 1921 and putting the Satya Shodhak Samaj movement in the category of non-co-operation. And resolved to start a Non-Brahmin Service Bureau to support the claims of Non-Brahmin candidates for Government service.

THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

"THE NEW SHOP-GIRL."

We liked "The New Shop-Girl" immensely. This popular musical comedy from the Apollo Theatre, London was produced for the first time in Bombay on Saturday evening last. From the moment the curtain rose, until it's final fall, there was never a dull moment.

The first act provided us with plenty of amusement. Here we made the acquaintance of "The Royal Stores" London, to say nothing of a host of delightfully daity shop-girls, several amusing male assistants, and a number of unique customers.

Briefly here is the story. The shop-girl as you may suppose turns out to be somebody, an heiress in fact. This lady marries her lover, as most ladies do I believe at least I presume they do. The gentleman in question comes of noble stock. His parents object to this young lady, the shop-girl. They know not who she is, and here we note how nasty parents can be in such cases. In due course we find a certain foundling is advertised, we believed to be the heiress to a vast amount of money. Due to a mistake of ten years in the advertisement stating the date when the foundling was supposed to be found. The enterpressing proprietor of the Royal Stores under the impression he has located the heiress in one of his shop-girls, proposes to her, is accepted. And in the end finds he has married the wrong one. This is where most of the fun comes in, also in view of the fact that this young lady has other admirers in the stores, who appears to be very unfortunate. However to return to the real heiress everything comes right in the end, she marries the man of her choice and his parents when they discover how much wealth she is worth, of welcomes, which it seems is considered receive this little shop-girl with the warmest fashionable nowadays, at any rate under such pleasant circumstances.

Dolly Prince as The Shop-Girl made another great luck. This charming young lady who dances and sings so delightfully is fast becoming a great favourite with "Excelsior" audiences.

Jerry Verno in a private secretary's part hasn't much to do. Whenever Jerry Veno has the part of a Frenchman to play he appears to be right out of his element, and is no doubt very much wasted on such occasions.

Jack Crichton proves himself to be in this journey the funny man of the piece, and gets down to it in really great style, as a pugilist in the last act he is too funny for words. He is a unique shop-walker.

Eric Masters, Dan Mansfield, T'om Scott and the rest of the cast spared no effort in making "The Shop-Girl" the success, which

MALABAR RELIEF FUND.

MR. DEVADHAR'S STATEMENT.

Mr. G. K. Devadhar, Vice-President of the Malabar Central Relief Committee writes to us under date October 28:—

Kindly permit me to report through the columns of your esteemed journal, first the progress made by this Fund in Bombay which was started only last week to help the poor sufferers in Malabar through the Malabar Central Relief Committee at Calicut, to enumerate the steps that are being taken to commence work at other places in the Presidency on behalf of the Malabar Relief Fund, Bombay; and further, to describe and summarise for the benefit of your sympathetic readers the results of the measures of relief organised in Malabar by our Relief Committee at Calicut, giving up-to-date details from the lattest reports that I have received through friends interested in the work of our organisation; and lastly, to refer to an all too—unnecessary a controversy which is started in some of the local papers to show that my Committee have neglected the poor Moplah women and children of the rebels.

Since the appointment of the Working Committee of the Malabar Relief Fund, Bombay, at the preliminary meeting held at my instance at the Servants of India Society's Home at Girgaon on the 20th instant, two meetings of the Committee took place at the office of Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Chairman of the Committee. The Secretaries of the Fund reported the collection of subscriptions mentioned below as also the other help received in the shape of contributions of bales of cloth from some of the mills in Bombay. The Working Committee was further strengthened by the inclusion of new Secretaries such as Dr. Mrs. D'Monte, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Sheth Maojee Govindjee, Mr. Bhawanidas Motiwalla and the names of the following gentlemen were added to the Provisional Committee:—Messrs. A. H. Byrt, M. P. Madan, Barjorjee Nowrosjee, editor of the "Hindi Punch," and others. On the receipt of the telegram from my colleague Mr. M. S. Madhava Row, one of the secretaries of the Calicut Committee, asking for colleagues to assist him on account of the increasing pressure of work, the Working Committee deputed Mr. Jagadish Natarajan to go to Calicut, in addition to Mr. Sivaswamy of the Servants of India Society already sent by me. As the work grows in "extent and intensity," more men knowing Malayalam will have to be sent there. Moreover, the Committee have resolved to get a certain amount of literature published in English on the subject of Malabar Relief reprinted, and it was further decided to get similar literature translated into Gujarati and Marathi for the present, so as to facilitate the work of collecting funds. Dr. Mrs. D'monte has been requested to interest herself in organising collections among the ladies in Bombay. So far a total contribution of over Rs. 24,000 including Rs. 2,000 from Poona and Allahabad as shown below has been secured in addition to the eight bales of cloth from the mills. Mrs. Bhagirathi Shriram has kindly sent in seven good pieces of wearing apparel for distribution among the refugees, and has further kindly undertaken to receive similar gifts if sent to her to the address of Servants of India Society's Home, Girgaon, and otherwise assist the work. Besides this calculating the value of these eight bales of cloth at the lowest minimum of Rs. 6,000, the Malabar Relief Fund, Bombay, may be said to have collected in all, in money and cloth, both together Rs. 30,000 in the course of this one week.

The following is the list of contributions received up-to-date:—

The Wadia Charities (through Sir Jamshedji Jeejibhoy Bart.) Bombay, Rs. 5,000; Sir Dorab J. Tata, Bombay, Rs. 5,000; Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Bombay, Rs. 2,500; (first instalment); Shet Narottam Morarjee Gokuldas, Bombay, Rs. 2,500; Shet Ratansey Dharamsey Morarjee, Bombay, Rs. 2,500; Shet Moolraj Khatau, Bombay, Rs. 2,500; Messrs. Thakorlal Bhailalbhai and Co., Nandurbar, (Hundi), Rs. 500; Mrs. Besant (sale proceeds of sarees presented by her), Rs. 285; Shet Damodar Govindjee Madhojee, Bombay, Rs. 251; C. D. D., Poona, Rs. 250; Mr. B. F. Madan, Bombay, Rs. 250; Rao Bahadur S. A. Mankar, Bombay, Rs. 200; The Hon. Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Allahabad, Rs. 150; R. Balak Ram, Esq., I.C.S., Dist. and Sessions Judge, Sukkar, Rs. 100; A. Gujarati Gentleman from Mooljee Jetha Market, Bombay, (ear-marked for Hindu Relief only), Rs. 100; Pandit Guru Sevak Upadhyaya, Allahabad, Rs. 50; Mrs. Besant (sale proceeds of sarees presented by her), Rs. 50; A. Parsee Gentleman, Bombay, Rs. 31; Rao Bahadur Thakorram Kapilram, Surat, Rs. 30; Mr. Barjorjee Nowrojee of the 'Hindi Punch," Bombay, Rs. 20; Mr. A. P. Dube, Allahabad, Rs. 10; Pandit Kashi Prasad Pande, Allahabad, Rs. 10; Shet Trickumdas Rowjee, Calcutta, Rs. 10; Total Rs. 22,297. (B) Outside Collections, Poona, Rs. 1,500; Allahabad, Rs. 500. (C) Bales of cloth, Messrs. Thackersey Mooljee and Co., Bombay, Rs. 3; Crown Spinning and Weaving Co., Bombay, 1; Diamond Mills, Bombay, (all these bales through Sir Vithaldas), 1; Morarjee Gokuldas Mills, Bombay (through Ratansey Dharamsey Morarjee, Esq), 1; Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills, Sholapur (through Shet Narottam Morarjee), Total 8. Grand Total 30,297.

ORGANISATION OF WORK.

As regards work being started all over the Presidency and outside, I have every hope that friends who have expressed their sympathy for Malabar and desire to work with me in this matter at Poona, Surat, Karachi, Hyderabad (Deccan), Gondal and Bhavnagar in our Presidency, and at Nagpur, Indore, Allahabad, Calcutta, Jamshedpur, Kharagpur and Lahore outside, will do all they can to commence the work in right earnest at their respective places. I am deputing one worker from the Servants of India Society to tour in the Poona District, two more will go towards Calcutta, and another to the Punjab with letters and request to several friends in these places to give them all the necessary help. I myself expect to be able to undertake an extensive tour to most of these places in course of time to push on this work.

Now I shall describe for the information of the general public the further development of our work at Calicut and other places in Malabar, where refugee-camps have been opened. Since the publication of my last report of the 23rd instant I have received several letters and a long telegram dated the 28th instant from Mr. M. S. Madhava Row. From all these reports and telegrams it is clear that in Calicut alone the number of camps has increased from five to seven, one of them being specially set apart for Christians; and large additions have taken place. The telegram dated the 28th instant says:—"Relief work daily increasing in extent and intensity (owing to) Moplah troubles and panic in Erned and towards (the) Calicut frontier, and also the Calicut taluk." These growing troubles bring "increasingly large influx at all times mostly from Eastern side. Number very large since two days. The report goes on to say, as an substance, that the Committee has resolved yesterday (Thursday the 27th instant) to build more sheds on the existing camping grounds and open the seventh camp on the beach, for which the construction of new sheds has been resolved upon. This has to be under taken though it will involve much cost because according to the report in my hands, no houses are available for such occupation just now at Calicut. Thus it will be seen that in these seven camps at Calicut alone more than four thousand refugees are now accommodated. A camp for Moplah women and children has been opened at Quilandy. It is freshing to know from this telegram that the Gujarati and Parsee merchants at Calicut have begun to interest themselves in the work of this Committee and are giving liberal help in the shape of the necessary articles. But my Colleague report is all this is a drop in the ocean." He proposes to get the local people to organise small collections during the ensuing Deepavali holidays. He says that it is a great problem for the Committee to organise all of a sudden compact managable camps for the thousands of refugees having regard to the health, comforts, and convenience of the inmates therein. It is satisfactory to note from the report that their health is quite good and that the Chairman of the Calicut Municipal Council is rendering all possible and necessary help in regard to the sanitary arrangements in the camps, which, under the circumstances, form really an indispensible factor. With regard to the question of medical help my colleague finds the present arrangement quite inadequate, and he is making efforts to interest private medical practitioners in the work, asking them to come forward and to take up each one camp in his charge. The local hospital dispensary, I am informed, finds it very difficult to meet adequately the demand at these camps for medical assistance, and, therefore, the Calicut Committee have decided to open small dispensaries with a few stock mixtures.

EMPLOYMENT FOR REFUGEES.

It is very interesting to know from this telegraphic report that the Committee is giving its attention, as already suggested, to the question of finding occupation for the male members in these refugees camps who roughly-speaking form 27 per cent of the total; several companies working there who are in need of labour are said to be offering employment to the men. For this purpose, a Labour Committee has been formed to select suitable work for the refugees, and the labourers thus being provided with work will begin to earn wages, and they are to pay three annas out of their earnings for their saving. As regards boys and girls whose number according to my calculation is no less than 38 per cent. of the population in these camps, efforts are being made to arrange for their instruction and my colleague says, "holding of classes for boys and girls will become more practicable after the refugees are settled down to some kind of normal life." It seems the Committee, however, have not yet been able to devise suitable means to provide occupation for the women in these camps, who from the figures available form about 35 per cent. of the total number; but, I have every hope that sufficient work to keep them engaged will easily be found in due course.

ECONOMIC CENSUS.

Another useful peace of work undertaken by the Central Relief Committee at Calicut is in the direction of taking the economic census in two camps with the help of two teachers from Manjeri whose services have been lent by the District Board, Malabar. The value of this work will be obvious later on, and the results of this economic census of the destitute refugees will prove very helpful while advancing loans to them to enable them to start afresh in life when peace and order would have been restored in the land. In my scheme of relief it may be remembered, I have laid special stress on this point of making advances through co-operative societies to help the process of reconstruction in the cases of the comparatively well-to-do refugees.

To summarise the results of our efforts in Calicut, then:—The first camp is located in the taluka office and the adjoining open spaces and buildings attached to it. The second camp referred to in my last report as the premier and most congested camp of Puthiyara, is used as a kind of receiving depot or a clearing house where all fresh arrivals are brought as they come at all hours of day and night and are kept there for a day or two until suitable arrangements are made for their transfer to other camps. On the 21st evening there were 1200 refugees in this single camp including 175 new arrivals. The third camp is housed in a spacious building at Mooriat, a former coir factory, and the fourth situated on the Y. M. C. A. grounds is in charge of its young and energetic secretary. The fifth is located at the Mussaforkhana opposite the Collector's office. The sixth is stationed on the Leon'd road in the "healthy and extensive" grounds of the Kerala Soap Institute, in thatched sheds, and the seventh, referred to in the latest telegram of the 28th instant is on the beach buildings where new camp sheds are being put up. All these seven camps are supervised by public spirited local workers of position and good repute.

In addition to this work at Calicut the Branch Committees already formed have under their supervision camps all along the railway lines. And Mr. E. F. Thomas, C.S., the Collector of the District in his letter to me dated the 21st instant writes as follows:—

"I am glad to say that the local Committee with volunteery helpers are managing their camps very well. To-day I have received a statement showing 4476 in camps on the railway line. We are, however, cramped for want of adequate funds. The Committee will no doubt give you figures but I know the balance is small, and the outstanding bills so heavy it will be a kindness if the Wadia Charities will send along their donation of Rs. 5,000. Subscriptions from Madras come in very slowly and in a quite scanty dribble."

There is the eighth camp opened at Shoranur near the railway station and at other adjoining places. One more camp the ninth is maintained at Palghat, and the camp at Quilandy for the Moplah women and children already referred to above makes the tenth. The eleventh is at Badagara opened on the 24th instant to relieve congestion at the Puthiyara camp. These additional four camps outside Calicut, though within Malabar itself, are managed by local branch-committees affiliated to the Malabar Central Relief Committee Calicut.

Besides these permanent camps, there are four additional temporary ones at Manjeri, Mallapuram, Perinthalmanna and Pattambi which serve the purpose of giving temporary accommodation and relief to sufferers from the various parts of the disturbed area on their way to the permanent refugee camps mentioned above.

Thus, in all, these above-mentioned permanent and temporary camps which number fifteen altogether, arrangements for food and lodging have been made according to my reports for over 8,000 refugees at the present moment, as against the 5,500 reported in my last letter of the 23rd instant. And in view of the daily growing seriousness of the situation in Malabar of which we got frequently such alarming reports, it is inevitable that the number of refugees will swell up still further, and in consequence, the measure of our work will soon mount up to finding relief for 10,000. It is very difficult to imagine the vastness of the problem of finding accommodation, all so suddenly, for refugees pouring in like this in such enormous numbers, though several local charitable persons have generously thrown their doors open and hospitably received them.

As regards food and other necessaries, the refugees are fed twice a day with kanji and salt in the morning, and in the evening, with rice, dal, and vegetable curry. I am told kind-hearted ladies and gentlemen at Calicut distribute in addition pudding and coffee at these camps on different days as also milk for the sake of the babies and children; but that is only occasionally.

With regard to the further needs my colleague has to say the following:—

"The nature of the articles needed by the refugees may be understood, if it is borne in mind that the majority of them have but one cloth round their waists while others could not bring anything substantially more. The immediate needs after rice and curry are cloth, mats for sleeping and oil and soap. Good milk or equally nourishing food for the little babies is absolutely necessary." He asks:—"Can't you manage to beg for soaps in Bombay? They are badly needed here." The refugees bathe regularly in the local tanks but the lack of soap and cloth for change detract very much from the full value of their bath.

The despair and fear of the people is really great. I quote from my reports:—"The panic here is very great. The Moplahs dislodged from the forests have become more desperate than ever and are wreaking vengeance on all the Hindus, and are running towards Calicut. Again of I find in my telegram of the 28th:—"Great alarm is prevailing in and around Calicut Well-to-do people leave the place, but destitute refugees (from the) neighbourhood are pouring in into the relief camps which are guarded during nights by strong refugees armed with lathies as they fear Moplahs may attack camps first in revenge against Hindus fled from villages."

Besides these refugees referred to above in the course of this letter thousands of others have spread all over the neighbouring districts of North Malabar, Mangalore, Coimbatore, and the adjoining Indian States of Travancore and Cochin, in fact wherever they could find the best shelter; while thinking of them I feel a time will come when something will have to be done to help them there when the small local funds started in these places for their benefit get dried up as it is bound to be owing to the enormous number of migrants and also when they return back to their homes.

So far about the work. Every letter and telegram which reaches me emphasises the urgent need for additional funds to which Mr. Thomas refers in his letter. My colleague wires:—"Expenses mounting up by leaps and bounds. Calicut collections 12,000 practically exhausted. Intend to-day indenting Madras funds. Bombay collections urgently welcome. More collections very necessary." This shows how great and increasingly urgent is the absolute need for money felt by those who have taken upon themselves the charitable task of relieving distress by rendering useful help to Malabar in its hour of grievous need and cheerfully bear the heavy burden of the responsibility. My friend asks for help in kind too. He appeals:—"Among gifts, try condensed or malted milk for babies and also soap and disinfectants." May I then repeat my request to my generous hearted countrymen on behalf of the poor suffering humanity in Malabar and the thousands of afflicted men, women and children, that I may be favoured with gifts of the following articles: viz., (1) cloth and other wearing apparel (2) soaps, (3) condensed or malted milk and other babies' food for infants and (4) disinfectants. All these and money, most urgently needed for buying rice is most welcome. I need not say more as the cry is sufficiently and eloquently pathetic. The facts and figures mentioned here describe the suffering much more graphically than any words of mine can ever do, and I refer them to the sympathetic sentiments of the public. Ghastly suffering and painful sorrow make the appeal. It is a terrible crisis. Who can be so deaf that he cannot hear the call, so cold that he cannot feel for the woe? All who hear must respond.

Before I conclude, I wish to take advantage of this opportunity to inform all by means of this letter, and specially the inquires in the "Bombay Chronicle" who were unnecessily impatient about the attitude of my Committee towards the destitute women and children of the Moplah rebels, that a camp has been opened at Quilandy with proper safeguards, specially for the Moplah women and Children as soon as the need for it became apparent. I hasten to assure my enquirers that every possible help will be given to them and repeat with emphasis the non-political, non-partisan, and thoroughly humanitarian character of the work. I quote the information again for greater definiteness. It is from the latest telegram of the 28th instant: "Camp for Moplah women and children opened at Quilandy."

Hoping to be excused for the length of this letter, and the large demand on your space.—

CONGRESS CONTROVERSY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. Vijayaraghavacharya has been assuming quite an undue and unconstitutional authority in the matter of the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee that has been summoned on the 4th November. He relies upon and cities, the authority of the Mother of Parliament in taking the action that he has been sorrowfully moved to take. But he should have considered, as President of the Indian National Congress that that authority is in no way applicable to the constitution of the Congress which was formulated and settled independently of the British or any other Parliament.

At any other time Mr. Vijayaraghavacharya would have been amply convinced of the falsity and untenability of his position. But he should also understand and realize the gravity of the present times and the critical condition through which the Indian National Congress has to pass this year. Lala Lajpatrai has rightly answered him in the "Tribune" and so also other great persons.—Yours, etc.

M. D. K.

THE ALLIANDE MILL.

In rushing to print on the subject of the Alliance Mills, it does not seem that Messrs. Morarbhai Vijbhukandas and Co., Agents, are doing any good either to themselves or to their manager. It must be gratifying, no doubt, to the manager that the Agents "have full confidence" in him, but it does not alter the fact of his great unpopularity among the men. The management's reading of the causes of the prevailing discontent among the men is typically one-sided and must have been, obviously, based on the report of the manager. We have no complaint on this score, for it is only natural in such cases. But when the firm takes the duty upon itself of censuring the version contained in our report of Thursday as "absolutely false", we think they are encroaching upon the legitimate rights of others who are more competent to judge of such matters. We have made further enquiries, *anent* the matter, and it seems to us that the facts have been practically correctly stated, and that the allegation of the Agents that the men "struck work" is a little artistic touch introduced, with a view probably to absolve themselves from the responsibility of having declared a general lock-out and thrown hundreds of men out of work. The question is whether there was any justification for such a step, and we feel—and the letter of the Agents in a way bears out our view—that there was no justification. The management do not deny the existence of discontent among the men, though they are careful to attribute it to stricter supervision of their manager and the mischief-mongering by some malcontents. The men allege directly opposite of what is stated by the Agents to be the case, but by adopting a bureaucratic attitude, the management have shut out the possibility of a proper shifting of the grounds of discontent. They want to leave—and have left—everything to the manager, while the men, it seems, will have nothing to do with him. An attempt appears to have been made to effect a settlement, but because of the management's attitude, the attempt had to be abandoned. Looking to all this, it would have been more to the purpose if the Agents had realized that they were merely presenting their own side of the case, rather than a correction of the statements made in "The Chronicle." Now as to question of output, the management say that it has "considerably improved both in quality and in weight." But as the men allege the contrary, the management would do well to give actual figures in regard to these both before and since the apopintment of their new manager, so that the public might judge for themselves.

WANTED ADDRESS OF SADHOOS.

From a Correspondent.

DEBRA DUN, Oct. 29.

Swami Vicharanand, Deera Dun wires: I request all Congress and Khilafat Committees and other societies in the country to send me lists of all sadhoos and sanyasees, with their full address, who are under trial or in jails at different places, giving the names of jails.

KHEDA UDYOGH SHALA.

An industrial school has been started at Nadiad, called the Kheda Udyogh Shala. It is to be opened, probably by Mahatma Gandhi, in the beginning of the Hindu New Year, Samvat 1978. It is proposed to give students a six-monthly course in cotton and different kinds of staples, cotton spinning, weaving, etc., also in carpentering such as the making of "rentias", and their parts, etc. Intending students should apply to the Mantri of the Udyogh Shala, Nadiad, immediately.

THE QUADRANGULAR TOURNAMENT.

PROBABLE COMPOSITION OF THE TEAMS.

SOME NOTES AND ANTICIPATIONS.

BY "ON-LOOKER."

The Quadrangular Cricket Tournament is once more drawing nigh, and, as there is only a fortnight more for it to commence, some notes as to the probable composition of the teams will not be out of place. Before, however, touching on my subject, I wish to refer in brief to the suggestion made that the tournament be not held in view of the present political situation of the country. I am fully aware of the grievances of the people and I sympathise with them to their sorrows, but as a true lover of sport I trust the authories concerned will not make the big blunder of abandoning the tournament. Politics have hitherto not been introduced into the field of play in any country, and I hope for the good name of Indian sport that it will not be introduced now. As an instance of my contention I will mention that of England and Ireland. The feeling between the two countries is by no means ideal, but still that has not prevented one International Football matches between the countries being played. Then again as to the suggestion that the tournament should be abandoned because H. R. H. the Prince of Wales will witness one match, in view of the fact that the Prince's visit is to be boycotted. Surely, this is no reason why all the matches should be abandoned. His Royal Highness will be present only on one afternoon, at the final match, and will take no part in the proceedings. This, I am certain, will not wound the feelings of those who have decided to boycott the visit.

Now, to come to the real purport of these notes. Last year, none of the three matches were completed, with the result that no side emerged as champions, though the honour was undoubtedly the Hindus, as they had the best of the final match with the Parsis. To guard against such a contingency the committee has decided to allot four days for the final match, which should allow of a definite decision being reached in this match at least.

Last year again the cricket in two matches was by no means of interest to the large number of spectators, that I trust every side will adopt more sporting tactics and play brighter cricket. With these preliminary remarks, I must now go on to consider the constitution of the four teams.

THE HINDUS.

I take the Hindus first as they were, as I mentioned above, the best side last year, and are once more favourites for championship honours. There side are fortunate in having the majority of last year's players available, the most notable exception being V. V. Kantak, who has gone to that bourn from which no traveller returns. It has not been decided who will lead the Hindus, but whoever does so will have no cause to fear as he will have splendid material to deal with. Of last year's men available they are S. M. Dalvi, P. Vithal, C. K. Naidu, P. Shivram, M. H. C. Rana, S. M. Joshi, D. B. Deodhar. J. G. Navle and L. P. Jai, while V. A. Dalvi, who played in 1919, is also available. From the above list it will be seen that the Hindus will be quite strong, for there are seven splendid batsmen in Vithal, Naidu, the two Dalvis, Deodhar, Navle and Jai, while in Naidu, Shivram, Rana, Joshi and S. M. Dalvi there are five capable bowlers with Jai and Vithal to fall back in if necessary. As regards new men there is only one of note, and he C. C. Naidu, a brother of C. K. Naidu who is also a capable all-rounder. Manikum, also from Nagpur, has been recommended by the C. P. authorities, and should make a good understudy to Navle as wicket-keeper.

THE PARSIS.

As regards the Parsis they will more or less have to depend on their last year's men, unless, of course, Lieut.-Col. Mistry and J. B. Wardien consent to play. I hope for the sake of Parsi cricket, which is just now in, by no means, flourishing condition, that they will, for the side will be greatly strengthened by their inclusion. In this connection I should like to know what has become of Parsi cricket, which in years gone by was very strong and which was responsible for the introduction of, first representative matches between the Europeans and the Parsis, then the Triangular Tournament, and lastly the present competition. These comments of mine are made owing to the fact that very few of the younger generation of Parsi cricketers have shown anything of note within the last few years, or is it that the younger cricketers have not been given the chance to show their abilities? Anyway, this is a fact, and one which the responsible authorities should tackle. There was talk some time ago that a rich gentleman of the community was getting out Hitch, the All. England and Survey cricketer, to act as a coach, but I have not heard anything more of the suggestion. I hope, however, that the scheme will fructify, as it will do an immense amount of good to the game.

To return to the probable composition of the Parsi team. Their best all-rounder is undoubtedly H. Vajifdar, who last year proved such a turn of strength to the side. Then there are in Gandhy, Reporter, D. K. Kapadia, Chothia and Divver five dependable run-getters with Dr. Kanga a batsman of the stone-walling type. As regards bowlers the side will have to depend greatly on Vakha, Daruwalla, Vajifdar and Bhappoo, while B. Kapadia is a capable stumper. Of new men the only two that one can think of are Elchidana and B. Kapadia. The former is a batsmen of the slow order, but has been a consistent run-getter this season, while Kapadia is a dashing batsman, and should do well.

THE MOHAMMEDANS.

The Mohammedans, too, will have mainly to depend on their last year's men, but they showed last year that the'r side is a fine one. The probability in the team will again be led by Mirza Yusuf Beg, one of the best batsmen of the side and who makes an ideal skipper. Then there are Murad, Hassan Shah, Feroze Khan, Thambunable, Patel and Bham, who all could be depended on to make runs, the first two particularly bring splendid batsmen as they demonstrated last year. As regards the bowling the side has three really classy bowlers in Abdus Salam, Salehmahomed Khan and Thambuwalla, with Azim Khan and Murad to face back upon.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Unlike the Oval teams the Presidency can seldom claim the service of the same men regularly, as they have to choose their team from more or less a floating population. Thus it comes about that in their ranks are found new men constantly. The greatest loss to the side will be that of Lieut.-Col. Greig, the G. O. M. of Bombay cricket, who has left the country for good, and who will be missed very much. His place as captain of the side will be taken by G. T. Travers, who will have a fairly strong to lead. Of those who have played previously in quadrangular cricket there are available Capt. Parsons, the ex Warwickshire cricketer, F. M. Garnett, and F. F. Stileman. Of nine men there are Parker and Cullon, of Bombay, while the committee expect to get the service of some good men from Poona, Karachi and Quetta. A suggestion has been made that C. B. Fry, Hirst and Rhodes, the well-known English cricketers, who are coming out with the Maharaja of Patiala, should be invited to play. This is a splendid suggestion, and one which if carried out will greatly strengthen the Presidency team, but I am credibly informed that the committee are not inviting them.

SPORTING NEWS.

KIRKEE RACES.

AUTUMN MEETING.

SECOND DAY'S RESULTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

POONA, Oct. 29.

THE TRAY STAKES.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr Faraj bin Sanad's SUN, 9-7, Bomford ...	1
Mr S A Wahed's KING CRAFT, 9-11 cd 9-12, Maj Warden	2
Mr K Shinde's MIGHTY ATOM, 8-12 cd 8-13, Paris	3

THE CUP WALES CUP.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr Gold's LEICESTER SQUARE, 10-0, Col Gill	1
Mr T N Furdoonji's SUBSTANCE, 9-10, Paris	2
Mr A S Tyebjee's SOUTH STAR, 11-7, Lister	3

THE ACWORTH STAKES.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Capt C T G Roark's MISS MISCHIEF, 11-7, Owner	1
Lt-Genl Sir William Marshall's MILADI, 11-1, Owner	2
Mrs Hance's JOAN, 11-8 cd 11-10, Capt Hance	3

THE AMIR FEISUL STAKES.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mrs C Bleach's SUBEH PASHA, 10-7, Maj Warden	1
Messrs H Ebramjee and P Sursingh's GAY PETER, 9-4, Paris	2
Mr Yussuff Harroon's SMALL DIAMOND, 9-10, Col Gill	3

THE TEAR THEM UP MILE STAKES for C.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

NOT MUCH, Townsend	1
CRACKNELL, Aldridge	
QUARRYMAN, McPherson	

THE KOREGAON STAKES.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Capt Hon J H P Verney's KING'S HEAD, 11-7, Capt Roark	1
Capt C Brook Short's CHANGED TIMES, 12-7, Maj Warden	2
Lt-Genl Sir William Marshall's AMBER CUP, 11-0, Owner	3

THE CUT THEM DOWN STAKES.—Distance 1 mile over 9 fights.

Mr B S H Walker's VULGARITC, 13-0, Walker	1
Capt E J Dobbin's EREBUS, 11-10, Capt Dobbie	2
Mr C G N Turner's TOBASCO, 12-6, Turner	3

IMPERIAL CHALLENGE SHIELD COMPETITIONS.

RESULTS FOR 1921.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.
Recd. 1 a.m., Oct. 30.

The National Rifle Association has issued the results for 1921 of the Imperial Challenge Shield competitions, presented by Lieut.-Colonel Raymond Ffennell, of South Africa, with medals and 660 pounds sterling in prize money.

620 teams entered in the Senior, and, 592, in the Junior, Division, aggregating fourteen thousand boys. There were sixty-nine teams from India and Ceylon. The Senior Naval Cadets of Birkenhead, Australia, win the senior challenge shield, with an average score of 96.62 from a possible hundred, and the Newtown School cadets of Johannesburg win the junior shield, with an average of 91.3.

Regret is expressed that India does not figure among one hundred and twenty-four prizes, but the Lawrence Royal Military School, Sanawar, is commended for entering sixteen teams.

RESULT OF VICTORIA DERBY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 27.
Recd. 2 a.m. Oct. 31.

Melbourne.—The Victoria Derby was run to-day and resulted as follows:—

Furious	1
Bassi	2
Harvest King	3

Betting:—
7 to 4 against Furious.
25 to 1 against Bassi.
5 to 1 against Harvest King.

Eleven ran: Won by three lengths; three-quarters between second and third.

CABLE ITEMS.

The Duke of Connaught to-day unveiled the Memorial in United Service Club to its 235 members who died during war.

The Maharajah of Patiala and the Gaekwar of Baroda sailed from Marseilles for Bombay on board the "Macedonia" on 29th.

A telegram from Birmingham (Alarama) says that at the annual meeting of American Cotton Association a resolution was unanimously passed urging farmers not to increase their 1922 cotton acreage over that of last year.

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PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, October 31, 1921.

THE NEW YEAR.

The Hindu New Year begins to-day It is a day of rejoicing. The year that has just closed has been the most eventful in the history of India. It began with the Indian National Congress—the greatest and most democratic convention of the people in the world—proclaiming to the world that India was determined to win Swaraj by all peaceful and effective means and that her continuing to remain in the British Empire depended entirely on her relation with Britain being based on terms of mutual trust and equality. That was the most momentous decision ever taken by the Congress and the last year has witnessed a united and awakened people's supreme effort to carry that decision into effect. The effort has been made despite overwhelming difficulties and obstacles, and unprecedent repression. And hundreds of people have suffered in many ways;—some have lost their lives as a result of wanton firing by the Police as at Dharwar, Matiari and Aligarh, others have gone to the jail. And the wounds of the Khilafat and Punjab wrongs still remain fresh. Nonetheless, there is no reason to be sad. For the essential thing about life is the joy of life—the joy of a life dedicated to service, to the performance of the duty that lies nearest us so that, by our collective endeavour, we leave the world a better and happier place for those who will follow us. Can we express our gratitude to those, who have suffered in the service of our common cause, in a better manner than by continuing their work so as to make such suffering for our countrymen impossible in the future? The service they did has not been in vain nor have the efforts that we have made hitherto. We cannot forget the much that is yet unaccomplished. But on this happy day we may well rejoice over much that we have been able to accomplish during the last year and, encouraged by the success attained, renew our determination not to slacken our efforts nor to become faint-hearted,—whatever the ordeal we may have to go through and whatever the sacrifice we may have to make,—until we reach the goal. No service is real or fruitful that is ot cheerfully performed—which does not cheerfully performed—which does not make the doer of it experience the joy of life. Therefore, while not for a moment forgetting our sorrows nor being unmindful of the suffering to come, let us proceed with our task of winning Swaraj now and immediately, with earnest determination, clear-sighted vision, and, above all, a cheerful heart. It is noble to suffer for one's country and to die for it. It is not less noble to live for it—live in cheerful service of it. And if this great and beautiful land of ours is worth dying for because of its glorious past, it is worth living for because of its still more glorious future.—*Bande Mataram.*

MR. SASTRI'S SANITY.

To what deplorable extent Mr. Srinivas Sastri has lost touch with the realities of the situation in India during the few months he has been away from this country is revealed in the letter he has contributed to the "Times" on the subject of the Prince of Wales' visit a cabled summary of which was published by the "Times of India" on Friday. The views he has expressed in this letter have come, we have reason to believe, as a painful revelation even to his warmest admirers. It is evident from the communication that the British bureaucracy has completely captured this once independent-spirited Indian political worker and that his countrymen must henceforward be prepared to reckon him as a lost leader. The blandishments of the bureaucracy and the fulsome praises which have been showered on him by his brother "Imperial statesmen" appear to have completely turned Mr. Sastri's head and transformed him into a pillar of the bureaucracy instead of the pillar of the democracy into which many of his countrymen had hoped he would, despite recent aberrations, grow. The people of this country will not be surprised to see him at an early date ranking with the belted knights and perhaps raised to the peerage too, if fortune should smile on him. The letter he has addressed to the London journal reveals him as a courtier *par excellence*, bidding fair to steal a march over even Sir Surendranath Banerjea and Lord Sinha. Mr. Sastri's present trip has worked in him such a wondrous change that we are not certain that many of his former colleagues and admirers will be able to recognise him when he returns to this country after his "world-wide mission."

But while growing visibly taller in honours and importance, Mr. Sastri appears to have lost in one material respect, that is, in the gift of foresight He prophesies that India during the royal tour will show herself in her "normal character" of "profound loyalty and attachment to the Throne" and that she will "respond with the quick discernment of the East to the Prince's open, generous, sport-loving and essentially human nature." India, Mr. Sastri further assures, "will not lag behind the rest of the Empire in the sincerity of her welcome and the genuineness of her love." Either Mr. Sastri does not know that, to use a well-worn phrase, much water has flown under the Indian bridge since he left the country or he deliberately shuts his eyes to the fact. It would be uncharitable to assume the latter alternative, though Mr. Sastri cannot be ignorant of the true nature of the "enthusiasm" which the tour of the Duke of Connaught evoked in this country. We cannot believe that Mr. Sastri wishes deliberately to throw dust into the eyes of the ignerant by misrepresenting the true feelings of the Indian people in respect of the Prince's visit. We prefer to take the more charitable view—though an eminent "Co-operator" has not hesitated, in private conversation, to condemn Mr. Sastri's letter as positively dishonest—and assume that Mr. Sastri is ignorant of the deep indignation which the unwelcome visit of the Prince at this juncture is raising in the hearts of all Indians, with the exception of a microscopic minority. That Mr. Sastri, with all his patriotism and sagacity, should be unable to perceive the true trend of sentiment among his countrymen shows how his vision has been blurred by the fog of "Imperialism" in which it has been his misfortune to move during the past few months. India knows her duty towards the Prince well enough, and Mahatma Gandhi in his article which we reproduce elsewhere gives the best expression to the feeling of every Indian towards the Prince himself. But India also knows that the visit is imposed on her and that the bureaucracy is trading on her traditional loyalty and attachment to the Throne," and she is determined that she will not allow the bureaucracy to play that game any longer.

Mr. Sastri beseeches his countrymen not to dwell on their country's wrongs. Even if Mr. Sastri's countrymen have no desire to dwell on these wrongs, and are anxious to forget the Jhallianwalla Bagh, the bureaucracy, as Mr. Sastri must be fully aware, is keeping them reminded of it by setting up new and miniature Jhallianwalla Baghs in various parts of the country, such as Chandpur, Dharwar, Aligarh, Matiari, and so on. Has Mr. Sastri no appeal to make to the bureaucracy to cease from inflicting fresh wrongs on the country? The Jhallianwalla Bagh orgy was at least followed by a half-hearted commission of enquiry which exposed to the world the wounds inflicted on the Punjaby. What has been the sequel of the Dharwar tragedy? A double coating of whitewash has been applied with a view to remove all traces of the blood of the innocent shed there. If the part played by Mr. Sastri and his fellow-Moderates in securing reparation for the Jhallianwalla Bagh wrong was not all that it should have been, how shall we characterise their part in connection with the Dharwar tragedy? We have it on reliable authority that a movement, which originated among the "Liberals" themselves, to appeal to the Viceroy for the appointment of a commission of enquiry into the Dharwar firing, had to be suppressed because one of their leaders, whose wishes none dare oppose, firmly put his foot upon it. The "Liberals," though convinced that grave and scandalous injustice has occurred in the Dharwar case, are loath to move in the matter, because the victims are "non-co-operators"! And the attitude in regard to Dharwar is only typical of the general "Liberal" policy. Mr. Sastri fears that any indifference shown towards the Prince would receive a "sinister interpretation!" Sinister interpretation at whose hands? of the world? The world either knows very well the true condition of things in India or does not care to know; so what India does at this particular juncture is not likely to prejudice the world. But if it is the British public which Mr. Sastri has in view, then the sooner the former is disillusioned regarding India the better. Mr. Sastri himself is doing a disservice to the British public, not to speak of the disservice to his own country, by concealing the truth about India from them. He is lulling them into a false belief that India is bubbling over with enthusiasm over the projected royal visit. If the people of this country are really anxious to honour the Prince and participate in the rejoicings over the visit, why is the Prince not allowed to pass through the really Indian quarters of a city like Bombay? If the Prince is anxious to meet the "people of Bombay", why is he to be forced to be driven through comparatively uninhabited and unfrequent roads like the Esplanade, Hornby and Queens Roads, and the crowded localities like Kalbadevi, Girgaum, Mandvi, Bhuleshwar, Bhendi Bazar and so on kept at arm's length? The bureaucracy is out to hoodwink both the Prince and the British public. Mr. Sastri shuts his eyes to such trickeries and wishes us to believe that the Prince is coming to fraternise with his "Loyal subjects!" The people of India refuse to countenance such a patent fraud on the entire world. Yes, as Mr. Sastri says, there is only one duty ahead of them; and it is to boycott all functions connected with the Prince's tour and thus to prevent the success of the sinister efforts to mislead the world; Indians will do their duty to themselves and they cannot be false to the Prince.

Notes of the Day.

Gandhi on the Brain.

The antics of certain journals affected with Gandhi-phobia are amusing in the extreme. While loudly proclaiming that they are all sober, will have nothing to do with Mahatma Gandhi and are determined to treat his writings and sayings as mere twaddle, they are all the time devoting more space and attention to Mahatma Gandhi, than they have ever done in their whole journalistic careers. A local morning contemporary affects to despise Mr. Gandhi's teachings and yet day after day, for weeks together, it has been wasting ink and paper over him—merely to prove that he need not be taken seriously! The Dalal Street journal too has "too much Gandhi", on its brain. Though appearing to treat Mahatma Gandhi as beneath notice, its writings day after day conclusively prove that the spell of the wily Mahatma is proving too much for it. Instead of "India suffering with too much Gandhi", it appears to us that Dalal Street is particularly infected with the disease and that "the natural result" has been that the journal—and not Mahatma Gandhi, as it imagines,—has become a megalomaniac. Mahatma Gandhi cannot surely be both the evil spirit and the victim. Our contemporary is convinced that Mahatma Gandhi makes "the most ridiculous statements that simply cry out for refutation," while his economics are "so childish that they make criticism easy." Yet when our contemporary attempts this ridiculously simple task of "refutation" and "criticism", so elusive becomes the Mahatma that our contemporary has no alternative but to give up the tilting at the air and resolve Reynard-wise that the grapes are sour and that "some people must agree to ignore Mr. Gandhi." Why not come to an early "agreement" and spare the readers the dissertations on Mahatma Gandhi's "lunacy," which, if continued longer, are likely to drive some of these harmless folk to the verge of lunacy?

The Case of Mr. Abdur Rahman.

Our readers will remember that Mr. Abdur Rahman, Secretary Kerala Provincial Khilafat Committee, was sentenced last week to two years' rigorous imprisonment for "disseminating false information." In this connection the "Muhammadan" writes as follows:

'We may concede that detentions without trial and other extraordinary measures are incidental to martial law operations, but we should strongly protest against the way in which the alleged offenders under Martial Law are being dealt with. Take the case of Mr. Abdur Rahiman, the Secretary of the Kerala Provincial Khilafat Committee. This gentleman was accused of disseminating false information in Martial Law area. It is necessary to know the nature of the false information. The accused wrote to the Collector complaining to him that Muslim women and children were not allowed to go out of the disturbed area to Calicut and requested him to allow Muslim women and children to go to Calicut where the Khilafat Committee might administer relief to them. It would appear that the Collector did not condescend to reply to the accused whereupon, after waiting for some time, the accused forwarded the letter to the "Hindu." Now, one would have thought that there was little wrong on the part of the accused in the action he took. This conviction is especially strengthened when one remembers that similar complaints were made by the "loyalists" and that the Collector at last agreed to open a relief camp at Quilandy. The most significant fact to be remembered in regard to this trial is that the prosecution does not appear to have made out by adducing any evidence that the information was really false. The only thing it did was to prove the fact of publication. And there was no defence as the accused was a Non-Cooperator. On these facts, the accused was convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. Is this justice?"

Travesty of Justice.

The "Hindu" points out that it is not correct, as the "Muhammadan" says, obviously on the basis of the summarised Associated Press report, that the prosecution did not let in evidence to show that some Moplah women were allowed to leave the disturbed area and go to the peaceful, but the prosecution totally failed to prove that the accused was not acting "bona fide." But, like our contemporary, we are quite unable to understand how the action of the Khilafat Secretary can constitute an offence. In fact, as our contemporary adds, Mr. Abdur Rahman took the only right and most straightforward course one in his position could have taken. He made the complaint in the first instance to the proper authority, the District Magistrate, and it was only when he found that the District Magistrate, for reasons only known to himself, ignored his complaint which he had made in perfect good faith that he ventilated his grievance in the Press;—and Mr. Devadhar's admission throws a flood of light on Mr. Abdur Rahman's complaint. In fact, what else could he do? The Magistrate, if he could not condescend to reply to him, should have sent for him and informed him of his intentions. As the "Hindu" says:

"Alike reason and commonsense, divested of all prejudice, would expect the District Magistrate to have done all he can to prevent the dissemination of false information. In this instance, however, one would be inclined to hold that if the accused really disseminated false information, the District Magistrate abetted the act. The dissemination of false information, if such was the case, was in this instance due to the wilful withholding by the authorities of true information; and to sentence the accused for little fault of his to two years' rigorous imprisonment seems to us a travesty of justice and judicial fairness."

But, then, Mr. Abdur Rahman is a Non-Co-operator. Does not that explain everything?

Police Zooloom at Uran

We understand that the Sub-Inspector of Police who was concerned in the case of alleged police zooloom at Uran reported in these columns on 5th February last has at last been suspended from duty. It will be remembered that in this case a poor shopkeeper named Vithoba lodged a complaint before the Collector of the district that he had been arrested on a false charge of theft, had been brutally ill-treated by the Uran police while he was in the lock-up, being kept in ice for nearly four hours, and that he had been disabled for life on account of the injuries inflicted on him. Since we and the "Kolaba Samachar" of Pen brought the incident to the notice of the public, questions were addressed to Government in the Council and the public were told that official enquiries would be made into the affair. What the result of these enquiries has been has not been made known to the public, though a costly department maintained at public expense exists for the very purpose of giving publicity to official actions. The public of Uran have recently learnt that the Sub-Inspector who had a hand in the zooloom has been suspended, but are we to suppose that Government action stops at that? Do Government imagine that mere suspension is sufficient punishment to the police officer. Again, is the poor man, who was the victim of the torture and who has been permanently disabled, to receive no adequate reparation for the wrong done to him? Further, who others than the Sub-Inspector were involved in the ill-treatment and what punishment has been meted out to them? These must be made known to the public and the Publicity Department ought to undertake the task without further loss of time.

Some "Capital" Rumours.

The "Bengalee" writes:—

"We have very good reasons to state that the rumours given currency to by "Capital" this week about Lord Sinha succeeding Lord Ronaldshay as Governor of Bengal and Sir William Vincent succeeding Lord Sinha at Bankipur are absolutely without any foundation. Far from Lord Sinha succeeding to the gadi at the Government House in Calcutta, we are afraid he may be compelled to throw off all responsibilities of office early next year under urgent medical advice. There are at least three distinguished Indians now in the running as successor to Lord Sinha. As to the future of Sir William Vincent, we may safely leave it to the tender mercies of the "Daily Telegraph" and Mr. Montagu. But we have the best of informations to state that Sir Frank Sly and Sir William Marris have both their eyes on the Home Portfolio of the Government of India. For the Governorship of Bengal, the Hon. Mr. Ormsby-Gore may not be an unlikely selection."

Mr. Clements' Hopes.

Some years ago Mr. E. Clements, I.C.S., expressed some of his secret hopes in the following wise to the Maharaja of Kolhapur in a confidential communication:—

"I wish Government would not only take powers to suppress newspapers, but to suppress disloyal pleaders also. I hardly think it practicable, but I should like to see a rule made that a pleader who was disloyal by repute or mixed up in seditious movements could be deprived of his sanad. It is also a weak point in the administration that there should be so many Brahmins in the police force."

Mr. Clements, since he wrote as above, has had several opportunities of doing what he feared then to be "hardly practicable" and has risen high in service and in the estimation of his brother competitionwallas. His judgment in the Sinjhoro cases shows that age and experience have not much altered Mr. Clements' cherished views. If he is given a lift to the local High Court bench as a fitting reward for his brilliant services, he will doubtless feel himself in a position to realise the fruition of his views by exerting his influence in making "rules" to "suppress" disloyal pleaders, a thing which seems to be nearest his heart.

REMEMBER 17TH OF NOVEMBER.

THE HUNGARIAN DANGER.

MUST BE ENDED ONCE FOR ALL.

PREMIER BENES ON KARL'S ESCAPADE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. 1 a.m., Oct 30.

That Karl's capture, due to the promptness of Allies in demanding his surrender, has not averted the danger in South Eastern Europe, appears from Reuter cables from Vienna and from Prague. The latter states that the mobilisation of the Czecho-Slavakian army, numbering 163 battalions, will be completed in ten days. Martial Law has been proclaimed, and a number of arrests for plotting against the Republic have been made.

Premier Benes, speaking in the National Assembly, said that Western Europe had under-estimated the Hungarian danger which must be ended once and for all, and at any cost, in the interests of Czecho-Slovakia and of all the Allies. He paid a tribute to the faultless working of mobilisation preparations. He assured the Austrian representative that, in the event of action against Hungary, Austria's neutrality would be respected.

A Vienna cable shews that Austrians are alarmed at the Little Entente ultimatum, fearing not merely that Austria will be entangled in the new war, but that she will be drawn into the orbit of the Little Entente instead of remaining neutral.

KARL REFUSES TO ABDICATE

THE BRITISH VIEW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. 8 a.m., Oct. 30.

The Foreign Office has no knowledge of the delivery of the ultimatum by the Little Entente to Budapest. It is, however, strongly held that Karl must abdicate or be formally deposed. The latest news is that Karl has refused to abdicate, and that Cardinal Primate has gone to try to persuade him.

The British view is that an ultimatum is unnecessary, as the whole question can be settled peacefully. Any matter that the Little Entente wished to submit to the Ambassadors' Conference, for example, an enquiry into the strength of the Hungarian army, will be fully considered, but the peace treaty must be maintained, and a financial or territorial compensation, at the expense of Hungary, is incompatible with the Treaty.

PLACE OF KARL'S EXILE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. 0-30 p.m., Oct. 30.

The Ambassadors' Conference favours Madeira as the place for Karl's exile if Portugal is willing; but, pending the final decision, Karl is to be detained on board the British Warship "Cardiff" off Galatz.

MONITORS GUARD ABBEY TIHANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. 8 a.m., Oct. 30.

A telegram from Vienna says monitors are closely guarding Abbey Tihany where the Hungarian plenipotentiary has arrived to discuss the application of measures to be adopted regarding the ex-king.

GOUNARIS'S VISIT TO LONDON.

AN AUTHORITATIVE ANNOUNCEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., Oct. 30.

Sensational rumours have been dispelled by an authoritative announcement, that no negotiations are likely to result from Premier Gounaris' present visit to London with a view to mediation in the Turco-Greek Conflict.

MEDICAL HELP TO ANGORA.

AGA KHAN'S APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. 7-30 p.m. Oct. 30.

Mr. Ameer Ali and the Aga Khan have notified the British Red Crescent Society that they have obtained permission to send medical help to the Turkish sick and wounded in Anatolia. Funds are urgently needed and they desire that contributions should be wired to "Coutts, Westrand, London."

"WE HAVE NO ILL-WILL AGAINST PRINCE."

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

NO POSSIBLE DIFFERENCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. 1 a.m., Oct. 30.

New York.—Unusual scenes of tremendous enthusiasm greeted Admiral Beatty, who is a member of the British delegation for Washington, on the occasion of his first public appearance in New York, at the Pilgrims' Society Banquet, at which there were a thousand distinguished guests. In the course of a speech, Admiral Beatty discounted the possibility of serious Anglo-American differences at the Conference. Admiral Rodman paid a high tribute to Admiral Beatty's operations during the War.

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE'S "EVERY HOPE" OF ATTENDING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. 1 a.m., Oct. 30.

It is stated that Mr. Lloyd-George has every hope of being able to leave London for Washington on November 4th.

NOVEMBER 12th PRECISE DATE OF FIRST SITTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. 0-30 p.m., Oct. 30.

Washington—The State Department has definitely decided to hold the first sitting of the Disarmament Conference on November 12th.

GENERAL SMUTS' SPEECH.

LOGIC OR EXPEDIENCY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. 1 a.m., Oct. 30.

Johannesburg—The "Star" devotes an editorial to Genl. Smuts' speech on October 22nd, in which he criticised the Dominions' representation on the Washington Conference. The article says that General Smuts' mistake has been to allow logic to get the better of judgment. The British Commonwealth is built up on anomalies. In the present disordered state of the world, it is a mistake of tactics and policy to press academic principles too far. Other Dominions are shewing sound political instinct in a spirit of compromise.

NO FURTHER IRISH CONFERENCE BEFORE MONDAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. 1 a.m., Oct. 30.

There will be no further Irish Conference before Monday. It is understood that the Premier desires to know that he has the support of the House of Commons before he re-meets Sinn Fein representatives.

MOTION FOR CONDEMNING GOVERNMENT POLICY.

PROBATILITY OF ITS DEFEAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. 0-30 p.m., Oct. 30.

Every opportunity is to be given to the supporters of the motion condemning the Government's Irish policy to state their case during a debate which has been arranged for October 31st, but little doubt is entertained that if the resolution is pressed to division, it will result in an overwhelming vote in Government's favour.

Special whips are being issued to Labour and Independent Liberal Members to support Government, and it is also expected that the bulk of the Unionists will vote against the motion.

FOR SAFETY OF EMPIRE.

BRITAIN TO "GO TO WAR," FAILING CONCILIATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. 0-30 p.m., Oct. 30.

Speaking at Reading, Sir L. Worthington Evans defended Government's action in entering into the Irish Conference. He declared that every chance of bringing about conciliation should be taken. The people of Britain would not go to war if it was possible to escape war, but if the safety of the Empire was at stake, they would do so and carry the war to a successful conclusion.

BUT WE MUST BOYCOTT THE VISIT.

BECAUSE IT IS AN IMPOSITION.

AND IS HERALDED BY REPRESSION.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S APPEAL.

The reader must not be surprised at the title of this writing. Supposing that the Prince was a blood brother in a high place, supposing that he was to be exploited by neighbours for their own base ends, supposing further that he was in the hands of my neighbours, that my voice could not effectively reach him and that he was being brought to my village by the said neighbours, would I not honour him best by dissociating myself from all the ceremonial that might be arranged in his 'honour' in the process of exploitation and by letting him know by every means at my disposal that he was being exploited? Would I not be a traitor to him if I did not warn him against entering the trap prepared for him by my neighbours?

I have no manner of doubt that the Prince's visit is being exploited for advertising the 'benign' British rule in India. It is a crime against us if His Royal Highness is being brought for personal pleasure and sport when India is seething with discontent, when the masses are saturated with disaffection towards the system under which they are governed, when famine is raging in Khulna and the Ceded Districts and when an armed conflict is raging in Malabar: it is a crime against India to spend millions of rupees on a mere show when millions of men are living in a state of chronic starvation. Eight lakhs of rupees have been voted away by the Bombay Council alone for the pageant.

The visit is being heralded by repression in the land. In Sindh over fifty-six non-co-operators are in gaol. Some of the bravest of Mussalmans are being tried for holding certain opinions. Nineteen Bengal workers have been just imprisoned including Mr. Sengupta the leading Barrister of the place. A Mussalman Pir and three other selfless workers are already in gaol for a similar 'crime.' Several leaders of Karnatak are also imprisoned, and now its chief man is on trial for saying what I have said repeatedly in these columns and what Congressmen have been saying all over during the past twelve months. Several leaders of the Central Provinces have been similarly deprived of their liberty. A most popular doctor, Dr. Paranjapye, a man universally respected for his selflessness, is suffering rigorous imprisonments like a common felon. I have by no means exhausted the list of imprisonments of non-co-operators. Whether they are a test of real crime or an answer to growing disaffection, the Prince's visit is, to say the least, most inopportune. There is no doubt that the people do not want His Royal Highness to visit India at the present juncture. They have expressed their opinion in no uncertain terms. They have declared that Bombay should observe *Hartal* on the day of his landing at Bombay. It is a clear imposition upon the people to bring the Prince in the teeth of their opposition.

What are we to do in the circumstances? We must organise a complete boycott of all functions held in the Prince's honour. We must religiously refrain from attending charities fetes or fireworks organised for the purpose. We must refuse to illuminate or to send our children to see the organised illuminations. To this end we must publish leaflets by the million and distribute them amongst the people telling them what their duty in the matter is and it would be true honour done to the Prince if Bombay on the day of his landing wears the appearance of a deserted city.

But we must isolate the Prince from the person. We have no ill-will against the Prince as man. He probably knows nothing of the feeling in India, he probably knows nothing about repression. Equally probably he is ignorant of the fact that the Punjab wound is still bleeding, that the treachery towards India in the matter of the Khilafat is still rankling in every Indian breast, and that on the Government's own admission the reformed councils contain members who, though nominally elected, do not in any sense represent even the few lakhs who are on the electoral rolls. To do or to attempt to do any harm to the person of the Prince would be not only cruel and inhuman, but it would be on our part a piece of treachery towards ourselves and him, for we have voluntarily pledged ourselves to be and remain non-violent. Any injury or insult to the Prince by us will be a greater wrong done by us to Islam and India than any the English have done. They know no better. We can lay no such claim to ignorance, we have with our eyes open and before God and man promised not to hurt a single individual in any way connected with the system we are straining every nerve to destroy. It must therefore be our duty to take every precaution to protect his person as our own from all harm.

In spite of all our effort, we know that there will be some who would want to take part in the various functions from fear or hope or choice. They have as much right to do what they like as we have to do what we like. That is the test of the freedom we wish to have and enjoy. Let us, whilst we are being subjected by an insolent bureaucracy to a severe irritation, exercise the greatest restraint. And if we can exhibit our firm resolve to have nothing to do with it by dissociating ourseves from its pageant at the same time that we show forbearance towards those who differ from us, we would advance our cause in a most effective manner.—"Young India."

O. AND R. RAILWAY UNION.

DEMAND FOR INCREASED WAGES.

From a Correspondents.
LUCKNOW, Oct. 29.

At a mass meeting of Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Union the following resolutions were passed:—This mass meeting of Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Union members and others, attended by literate and illiterate staff of every department, numbering above 8,000 unanimously resolves that reratement of wages of the staff according to terms of strike settlement is not justified and cannot be accepted now because of the present dearness of food stuff, specially wheat which is sold at not more than four seers per rupee, whereas at the time of the strike settlement it was above six seers. Therefore taking into consideration our present poor salaries against the present high and unbearable prices in market, the agent is respectfully and requested to sanction and declare an increase in wages. It is further resolved that favourable reply to this request may kindly be communicated by the tenth of Novemoer. 1921, so that in case our demands are not met with, we may think of taking further steps to improve our position.

WISHING "GODSPEED" ON THE WAVES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. 7-30 p.m. Oct. 30.

The P. and O. "Morea," homeward bound, passed the "Renown" in the Bay of Biscay yesterday morning. The Captain of the Morea wirelessed to her, "All on board wish your Royal Highness Godspeed." "Renown" replied, "His Royal Highness thanks all on board for kind message of good wishes."

(Continued from Colmn 5.)

you can judge of the "normal" atmosphere of the Court (including the accused) from the fact that on the last day the Public Prosecutor came hurrying to me and asked, 'Will you mind coming back into the court? One of the witnesses has put in the wrong exhibit and I should like to recall him.' I agreed and said, "Anything you please," and when the C. I. D. reporter had sworn again that the exhibit he was then putting in was my speech, I pleasantly told the Magistrate I waived my right of demanding the witness's prosecution for perjury for swearing before that quite another document was my speech, and the Magistrate equally pleasantly thanked me! The fact is the Magistrate, as we all knew, was always an automaton (and I told him on the eventful day I was sorry that a fellow-countryman of mine was being used to do a dirty job), but on the day following my statement he came "wound up." Since then, I understand, even those from whom he expected praise for his loyalty and compliance have expressed their indignation at his soiling a "historic state trial", which was intended to typify "justice" under "the New Dispensation" by his disregard of law and procedure. That is why Ross Alston of Allahabad and an Alim are coming to improve the things as best they can, and a qualified interpreter is coming from Lahore. But the whole thing was a farce and nothing can improve it. For our part, we have no desire to be defiant and are not out for mischief. Nevertheless we are not going to be dumb driven cattle, and non-violence does not require that passivity. Violence has much to answer for and many a Mussalman will have his eyes opened on the day of judgment when the true limits of "violence" are to be defined once more by his own leading case. But non-violence too has a good deal to answer for, and I already see that its apostle is already disillusioning some of its meek votaries who would cover cowardice with that label.

KARACHI TRIAL.

PROCEEDINGS IN LOWER COURT.

WHAT ACTUALLY HAPPENED.

LETTER TO MAHATMA GANDHI.

In the latest issue of "Young India" Mahatma Gandhi publishes a letter written to him by Maulana Mahomed Ali from Karachi jail, in the course of which Maulana Mahomed Ali, referring to incomplete accounts in the Press, describes what actually happened in the Court of the Committing Magistrate. The following are extracts from the letter:—

But really we were *not* "out for mischief." For three days the proceedings went on smoothly and the Court could not accuse us of "defiance" any more than the Counsel for the Crown could accuse us of "defence." But the trouble began with Maulana Husain Ahmad Saheb's statement. The Court refused to call a qualified interpreter, and it was this that led Kitchlew to insist on speaking in Urdu when the Magistrate wanted to begin with another of the co-accused for whom the interpreter would not, he said, be needed. On the following day the atmosphere was entirely changed though we do not know what led to the change overnight. It was the Court that was "defiant." Kitchlew's statement which was on the same lines as mine was objected to at every fresh sentence and the Magistrate would not take it down. Then he insisted on asking the Shankaracharya to get up if he wanted to make a statement, which, the Shankaracharya said, he could not do on religious grounds. It was this which compelled me to expostulate with the Magistrate *without any passion*. I asked him whether he would insist on a religious personage of the Shankaracharya's position in the Hindu hierarchy paying respect to the conventions of a law-court even if he thereby had to show disregard of what he considered divine law itself. The Magistrate belonged to a community the origin of which in the history of India dated back to a migration from its own motherland for fear of having to disregard what it considered divine law. He had such a great belief in the respect due to a British law court. Had he no belief in God? And all that appears in the papers is the bare interrogatory: "Have you no belief in God?" His reply to my appeal was an order in the worst possible time to sit down. But while I refused to comply, I *never* said: "Let me see what you can do." I said he could use *force*; but there was no *law* which could compel an accused person to sit down. Poor Shaukat did his best to placate the Magistrate and pleaded with him not to interrupt him while he was making his statement, as it put him off completely. But clearly the Magistrate was determined that nothing like my statement of the previous day should go on record now or be even heard by those co-operators and others who attended his court. When Maulana Husain Ahmed Saheb began his statement, he neither got it interpreted by the Court interpreter (who had already confessed his incompetence to interpret an exposition of Islamic law) nor made the least effort to understand what the Maulana Saheb was saying. Nothing was taken down. But even this was not enough. His indifference was impudent enough, but he added to that one or two direct insults, such as, "It is not necessary to recite the entire Quran here." Maulana Nisar Ahmed Saheb's very brief statement fared no better. And so indifferent was the Magistrate to every requirement of law and procedure that he committed us to the Sessions *without* having received the remainder of my statement which *at his own request* I had promised to give him in writing if he sent me a shorthand-typist. But then the whole thing was *meant* to be a farce; for on the very *second* day when even the Prosecution evidence was not half finished, he passed order on the Public Prosecutor's application for summons being issued for two witnesses to the effect that it served no purpose to lengthen proceedings unnecessarily, and it would suffice if these witnesses were summoned for the Sessions trial! A foregone conclusion even for the Magistrate!! And on the 29th before the inquiry was over, the Judicial Commissioner comes himself to inspect the Hall for the Sessions and discusses the plans with the Public Prosecutor!!! As I said to the Court, they might as well have sent the carpenters to prepare the scaffold! When any reference was made to Islamic law, the Magistrate was impatient and used to say, "We have nothing to do with *Fatwas* here." Shaukat was so exasperated that he said to him, "What is the use of your asking me about such trifles? Ask me what Islamic law lays down for such a set of circumstances." But all in vain, and even Shaukat could stand this no longer and d—d "the whole blessed show"! But would you believe it, soon after this inquiry was over and the Magistrate retired for a time, he was a new man once more! In the second case against Shaukat and in the next case against me, he was once more the man he had been on the third day. What brought about this second metamorphosis I cannot say. But

(Continued in Column 4.)

THE KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

ANOTHER SEARCH.

ALMOST ALL PAPERS REMOVED.

Mr. A. H. S. Khatri, Hon. Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay, writes:—

I shall feel highly obliged if you will kindly publish the following in the earliest issue of your esteemed daily:—

To-day (Sunday) at 11 a.m., Mr. Canty, Deputy Commissioner of Police C. I. D. Bombay, accompanied by the Superintendent of Police B. Division, and several other officers of the C. I. D. visited the Central Khilafat Office with a search warrant from the District Magistrate of Jhansi to make a general search of the office for securing documents bearing on a case under 131 I. P. C.

Office workers asked Mr. Canty to wait till the arrival of somebody in charge of the office, and sent a man to me. They also informed Mr. Abdul Ghani who had just arrived from Karachi. Mr. Abdul Ghani, Superintendent of the Central Khilafat Office, soon arrived, and the C. I. D. proceeded with their work in his presence. After a short time I also came to the office and found the police busy in making a general search. They removed almost all the important papers of the various Departments of the office, including all correspondence concerning accounts, excepting the Account Books and Vouchers. They also emptied the drawers of my table and took away everything contained in them. Almost all papers have now gone under the custody of the Police, so the work of the Central Khilafat Office is considerably lightened. The visits of the C. I. D. were so frequent to our office, like rats in search of every bit of paper, but this time they have quenched their thirst to their full satisfaction. In order to avoid further botheration of searching the office every now and then, the Government of India should better have the whole body removed to Simla and fish out everything whenever necessary. The search lasted upto 4-30 p.m.

The following papers have been taken away by Mr. Canty:—

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The List of Khilafat Committees.
The vernacular notices of the meetings of the C. K. C.
The proceedings file dated, 11th October, 1921.
A bundle of Vernacular papers.
One old correspondence file, containing papers.
One bundle of current letters.
A File with letters on which a slip is attached saying papers for Maulana Sahib.
The details of advance book Vernacular accounts.
An envelope addressed to the Secretary Khilafat Committee, Bombay with a temporary receipt attached.
Two white envelopes, one shows a personal and the other private said to be Mr. Chotani's.
One envelope receipt through D. L. O. on which is written to be handed over to Mr. Khatri.
One bundle of papers.
A bundle of "Muslim Standard."
A bundle of "Muslim Out Look."
A letter and three post cards.
A file of ten sheets in vernacular marked President File dated 11th October, 1921.
Vernaculars papers authorising two thousand copies to be printed, dated 23rd July, 1921.
Vernacular Papers including Telegram copy of the Karachi resolution.
A pamphlet on Smyrna Fund.
Correspondence and accounts re-flags.
A pamphlet on Fatwa.
Star File of letters.
A file marked P. K. C. Kerala.
A file marked D. K. C. Bengal.
A file marked Madras Prov.
Office Copy File.
A blue envelope containing papers marked correspondence re-Hijrat.
An old list of the members of the Congress Committee.
File D. K. C. Agra
Annual report of K. C. S. of India.
A file of Foreign letters.
Workers' report File.
A bundle containing proceedings of C. K. Committee.
Miscellaneous File.
D. K. C. of Bombay Presidency (No. 2 file).
Muslim National University File.
Inspection file for Syed Zaker Ali.
Prov. Kh. Comt. of Sindh from 1st January 1921.
D. K. C. File of Sindh Prov.
Maulana Shaukat Ali's File.
D. K. C. File of Berar.
D. K. C. File of Akola.
D. K. C. File of C. P.
D. K. C. File of Delhi and C. I.
D. K. C. File of Berar Prov.
D. K. C. File of Burma and Assam, C. P. and Nagpur, and Behar.
Gujrati letters file from April 1921.
Prov. Khilafat Committee file of Bengal Prov. Calcutta.
Prov. K. C. File of Delhi and C. I.
Prov. K. C. File of Oudh and Lucknow.
Prov. K. C. File of Oudh and Meerut.
Two telegram files.
A pamphlet re-Khilafat feelings.
Special File.
Mr. Khatri's File.

(Continued on next page.)

"WE WANTED TO AVOID IRELAND IN INDIA"

WORKING DAY AND NIGHT FOR NON-VIOLENCE.

"TO BRING GOVERNMENT TO ITS SENSES."

"WE WANT NO NON-MUSLIM CONTROL OVER HOLY PLACES."

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI SPEAKS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Oct. 29.

The proceedings of the sixth day of the trial commenced at 11 a.m. The Court clerk asked Pir Ghulam Mujadid to address the jury which he did in Sindhi.

He began by saying "I have perfect respect for the worldly laws and the Indian Penal Code but only so long as that law does not demand me to offer any violation to our Quran or our religious feelings. But the moment any earthly power compels us to disregard our religion we as Muslims feel it our duty to withhold all connections with that power. God commands in the Quran that he will be wrath with those who knows about His law but does not inform others of it, and I am a Muslim, an Alim and a Pir and, therefore, my duty is all the greater and clearer. I am bound by my duties to my God to preach His commandments. If what we have done is a crime, then every Muslim teacher in a school who reads and translates the Quran to his pupils is guilty with us. There is nothing of which I am afraid. I am not afraid of the jail or the gallows. If respect for God's word brings me punishment, I consider myself fortunate to suffer for my religion. You all know how the Khalifa is respected by the Muslims universally. But it is commanded that even the Khalifa may be disclaimed and disregarded. If he does not fulfil his duty to the Quran. I fall to understand what the Government wants us to do. If it asks us to do what the Quran forbids, we refuse to do so even if it threatens us with gallows. If, gentlemen, you. Now the Quran has orders us not to also realize the view point of a Muslim to whom his religion is as dear as yours is to you. Now the Qoran has ordered us not to kill a Muslim on penalty of direct punishment. Now do you ask us to disobey the orders of the government of God which is all powerful and on the pleasure of which our present life and future are to depend, or to obey the orders of a temporal government, kill our consciences and suffer eternal punishment at the hands of our Holy God? We only proposed and supported the resolution once; but what about those thousands of Muslims who repeat these verses of the Quran daily? Can you stop them from doing so? Will you transport them for life and even if you offer them that threat I am sure they will gladly ascend the gallows rather than fail in their duty to God.

A hundred years back Maulana Abdul Aziz said that service in a non-Moslem Government was *haram*. Then nobody protested against such a Firman. His *fatwa* was not confiscated. Fifty years back another great Maulana said the same thing and his Fatwa is printed every year. He was not ordered like ourselves to take his trial under various sections of the Penal Code. But, perhaps, Queen Victoria was wiser. She had true respect for the religion of other and, therefore, decided that she would tolerate not the least interference with the religion of her subjects. My grandfather, Sheikh Abdul Mujadid, whose Dargah was in Patiala was sent for by Emperor Jehangir and ordered to pass a door which was low. But the Pir replied that the head which he had dedicated to God he would not bow in any other Dargah but God's. The Emperor got angry and sent him to the jail in Gwalior. After some time the Emperor repented and apologised. I, also, hope that this Government will also repent and amend its mistakes. Since six months I have been preaching the same verses of the Quran at Kotri and Tatta in the Karachi district. But nothing was done then. Perhaps the Government in view of the Hindu-Muslim unity and our united demand for Swaraj has now taken into its head to destroy the Muslim religion. But it will not succeed in doing so and my whole family males and females are prepared to suffer torture if that is our reward in pursuance of the clear duty of our religion."

MAULVI NISSAR AHMED'S STATEMENT.

Pir Ghulam Mujadid finished his address to the jury at noon, when Maulvi Nissar Ahmed accused No. 5 was asked to address the jury. Maulvi Nissar Ahmed said in Urdu.

"I like to inform you, gentlemen, that I am a Muslim and hold my Quran and my religion as sacred.

He spoke for twenty minutes but so impressively that the Jury was apparently moved. At 12-20 p.m. the Shri Shankaracharya was asked to address the Jury. But His Holiness produced the written statement which he said he would read.

The Court remarked that it was very lengthy but allowed His Holiness to read it not as a matter of privilege, but as a matter of grace.

His Holiness was given a chair to sit on and addressed the Court seated. His Holiness read out the address and was reading it when the Court rose for lunch.

AFTER LUNCH.

His Holiness the Shankaracharya resumed reading his address to the jury and finished it at 4-30 p.m., after which Maulana Shaukat Ali began his address.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI'S ADDRESS.

He said "I am personally not capable of making a long speech. If you will only hear me patiently I will finish up everything in a few minutes. Before I say anything about the case, I will say that in a small way I have played my part in the Khilafat movement in India. My own case is in the hands of God. But Maulvi Nissar Ahmed is a prisoner and has been brought for trial from Muttra. He is not a member of the Khilafat Committee. He was not a member of the Subjects Committee. He was feverish during the period of the Conference, but as the audience was anxious to hear something on Islamic law he was brought over there to speak a few words and he said only something about the Islamic Law.

"Our Karachi friends insisted on our bringing His Holiness Shri Shankeracharya and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to the Conference, so I brought them both myself. Shri Jagat Guruji did not, so to say, speak on the resolution. His Holiness had to speak in sympathy with our movement, that is the truth and I put it before you. Maulana Hussain Ahmed told you the view point of Islamic Law and very little is therefore left for me to say. The question is serious, as the Judge said to the Public Prosecutor that it was likely that the motive of the accused was not so much to proclaim their message to the soldiers, but to show the keenness of Moslem feeling to the Government. That is true. Mahatma Gandhi and we have been so zealously working to bring this Government to its senses. Every effort has been made by us. When I came out of Betul Jail and presided over the Amritsar Conference, we did not think of revolution. We considered ourselves as the subjects of the King. We even approached the Viceroy to enable us to go in a deputation to England to place the case before the English public. The Viceroy helped us to secure a passage. He rendered us all help. The deputation sailed in the middle of January last year. For months and months we waited to see what was going to come out of the efforts of our deputation. But we soon found out what England would do to help us. We did what we could. Parliament sympathised, but was helpless in alleviating our sufferings over the Khilafat. The deputation knocked at all doors, but did not score any definite success. At last we learnt that France was willing to make an honourable peace with Turkey and also evacuate all the Turkish places, but we saw we could get nothing from England. Like Cromwell we trusted in God when we found England was hopeless. We decided after mature consideration and with the advice of Mahatma Gandhi to start Non-Violent Non-Co-operation on 1st of August 1920 and since then how we have worked we know, you also know and the Government also knows that numerous workers are at work throughout the country, but Mahatma Gandhi, I tell you, still feels that if only for once the Englishmen realise the seriousness of the situation, they will at once go back on all their misdeeds and grant us all our demands. Let us hope that England will at last listen to our good cause. The Congress has taken up the work in right earnest. It has done all in its power to bring the Government to understand the true feeling of the Indians at this moment. No non-Moslem should have any control over Muslim holy places. That is what we want. We only want back what is our own. The Jazeetul Arab is not in the hands of the Turks, as it was before the war. We shall see that those who are there now do evacuate it. If I go to jail my aged mother will go on with the work. The wife of Mahomed Ali is working; so that there shall be no dearth of workers. Our mission will not suffer by our imprisonment. We very well know and are acquainted with the spirit of our people. They are prepared for all hardships and are ready to go to the extreme, but we have always warned them. We have strictly remained non-violent so far and we are pledged to that at least till the 31st December 1921. We have done our best to make the Government understand one case. We have interviewed the Viceroys and the Secretaries of State, but so far we have failed and we are now helping ourselves. We do not want anything for ourselves personally. We want the verses of the Quran to be respected and to be followed by every Muslim. We want to get back our freedom without any unpleasantness. When we have Swaraj nobody shall be molested in pursuance of his religion. We wanted to avoid Ireland in India. It is not because we are cowards. Our chief, Mahatma Gandhi, will make a fine general. But we, as I said already, are out to avoid any violence. I have my personal experience that people everywhere are determined to put up a fight, but we are checking them.

I have had many Englishmen and women as my best friends. In my former days I was a government servant. I mixed freely with the Europeans. I am not mad now. Why have I come to this? Why have we all become like this? What has happened to us? I am perfectly willing to make friends with Englishmen as long as they do not oppress my religion and my country. From the day I left Government service twenty years ago, I have not shot a single gun. I am completely changed. I look frightful, just wear the appearances of a ruffian; but I know my heart and my friends know it. We have not sent the rotten leaflets shown in the Court, but if the Khilafat Committee sends out such an order. Our propaganda is such that we will distribute them to every Indian soldier, even if ten thousand Majors and Colonels are posted to guard them. You will see that. One thing more and I have finished.

The prosecution has been meant for us personally. There is a vast difference between Mahatma Gandhi and me. He and Maulana Abdul Bari are God's good subjects. I am a god's bad subject. But now we have united. Mahatma Gandhi and I are as if blood brothers. He has slept on my arm and on my cloak. Now this unity cannot be tolerated by the Government. The Government simply cannot bear to see the Hindus and Mussulmans so thickly united. As long as there is hope of peace, we shall not have any battle. We have been working day and night for Non-violent Non-Co-operation.

I want to tell my countrymen from this place that thanks to Mahatma Gandhi, the whole of India has been cured of its cowardice if she had anything at all. Mahatmaji will lead India safely through any crisis. This time the issue is very dear. Thank God through the means of this prosecution our message has reached every Hindu and Moslem and as long as this government does not satisfy us about our Khilafat, Punjab and Swaraj, we shall not remain quiet. We have faith and with that faith we shall die so long as we are non-violent at the command of our chief Mahatma Gandhi. But if at any moment he gives his order that no matter what the means "obtain Swaraj anyhow," we shall not take long to upsoot this government. Maulana Shaukat Ali finished his address to the jury when the court rose for the day.

The Judge will do the summing up to the jury on Tuesday the 1st November, when judgment is expected to be given also.

KARACHI, Oct. 28.

The following are the extracts from the letter of the Ali brothers, written from Betul Jail, on 9th July 1919, to the Viceroy, Lord Chelmsford, and quoted by Maulana Mohamed Ali in his address to the Jury: "But since Government is apparently uninformed about the manner in which our faith colours, and is meant to colour all our actions, including those which for the sake of convenience are generally characterised as mundane, one thing must be made clear and it is this: Islam does not permit the believer to pronounce an adverse judgment against another believer without more convincing proof and we could not, of course, fight against our Moslem brothers without making sure that they were guilty of wanton aggression, and did not take up arms in defence of their faith. Now our position is this: Without a better proof of the Ameer's malice or madness, we certainly do not want Indian soldiers, including the Mussulmans, and, particularly, with our own encouragement and assistance, to attack Afghanistan and effectively occupy it first, and then be a prey to more perplexity and perturbation afterwards, and leave it to us to add one more appeal to the many already made so frantically, and so utterly helplessly, for the evacuation of Muslim territory and for sparing the remnants of the temporal power of Islam. To make the position once for all clear to your Excellency's Government, we recapitulate below what we feel, and what we have both publicly and privately expressed: During the war, Mussulmans have been required in defiance of their religious obligations, to assist Government in waging war against the Khalifa, and those engaged in Jehad. In the presence of the Magistrate and the police officer who used to attend the Friday service at the Mosque, we more than once made that position clear. If, said we, his Majesty the Ameer, desires to enlarge his dominions at the expense of our inoffensive country, and seeks to subjugate its population that has never wished him ill, then we not only do not advocate assistance being given to him by Indian Mussulmans, but we will most zealously advocate and lead the stoutest resistance against such wicked and wanton aggression. This is precisely what in September 1917 we had told the Hon. the Raja Saheb of Mahmedabad who had visited us at Chindwara, and had referred to the possibility of foreign aggression, and he had, thereupon wired to the Hon. Mr. Jinnah, at Simla, apparently for communication to Government that he was entirely satisfied about our political attitude. We do not want a change of masters, but we do want the speedy establishment of a Government responsible to the united people of India, and we hope we have made the matter clear beyond the possibility of any doubt or misunderstanding.

THE LAW OF ISLAM.

But, if on the contrary, his Majesty the Ameer had no quarrel with India and her people, and if his motives must be attributed, as the Secretary of State has publicly said, to the unrest which exists throughout the Mahomedan world—an unrest with which he openly professed to be in cordial sympathy—that is to say, if impelled by the same religious motive that has forced us to contemplate "Hijrat," the alternative of the weak, which is all that is within our restricted means, his Majesty has been forced to contemplate Jehad, the alternative of those comparatively stronger, which he may have found to be within his means, if he has taken up the challenge of those who believe in force, and yet more force, and he intends to try conclusions with those who require Mussulmans to wage war against the Khalifa and those engaged in the Jehad," who are in wrongful occupation of the Jazirat-ul-Arab and the holy places, who aim at the weakening of Islam, discriminate against it, and deny to us the full freedom to advocate its cause, then the clear law of Islam requires, that in the first place in no case whatever should a Mussulman render anyone any assistance against him; and, in the next place, if the "Jehad" approaches any region, every Mussulman in that region, must join the Mujahideen and assist them, to the best of his power. Such is the clear and undisputed law of Islam, and we had explained this to the Committee investigating our case when it had put to us a question about the religious duty of a Moslem subject of a non-Moslem power when "Jehad" had been declared against it, long before there was any notion of trouble on the frontier, and when the late Ameer was still alive.

THE FREEDOM OF FAITH.

"Your Excellency has only to send for our replies to the Committee's questions to assure yourself that this is no newly improvised doctrine of our own, but one, as old, and as well-known, as Islam itself. One thing has to be made clear: A Muslim's faith does not consist in merely believing in a set of doctrines and living up to that belief himself. He must also exert himself, to the fullest extent of his powers, of course, without resort to any compulsion, to the end that others also conform to the prescribed beliefs and practices. This is our belief as well as the belief of every other Mussulman, and, in our humble way, we seek to live up to it; and if we are denied freedom to inculcate this doctrine, we must conclude that the land where this freedom does not exist is not safe for Islam."

ARREST OF MR YAKUB HASAN.

FULL TEXT OF ORDER.

From a Correspondent,

TANJORE, Oct 29.

The following order of the Government of Madras dated the 19th September, 1921, has been filed in the court of the District Magistrate, Tanjore, in respect of the case against Mr. Yakub Hasan, under the provisions of section 190 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The Governor-in-Council hereby sanctioned the prosecution of Junab Yakub Hasan of Madras under sections 124 A. and 153 A. of the Indian Penal Code in respect of the speeches delivered by him at the Madras Provincial Conference, held at Tanjore on the 27th and 28th August, 1921, and containing the following passages: "Now lakhs and lakhs of people through the length and breadth of India are up in arms against the Government that could destroy the Khilafat of Islam and outrage the people. On the other hand they were determined to withdraw their co-operation with a Government that had so far only betrayed their trust and whom the Mussalmans were compelled, by their religious law to regard thereafter as an enemy of Islam. It is no doubt our attempt to bring the machinery of the Government to a temporary stand-still with a view to transfer its control from the hands of a handful of foreigners to those of the chosen representatives of the people. We have already succeeded to a very large extent in shaking the foundations of the British power and the rest must follow as the day follows the night in the natural course and the end can be only one if the people remain steady and firm. The happening in Malabar is another cause to a number of other causes which make this Government intolerable altogether and the sooner we get rid of it the better. That is the only way by which you can show your earnestness and you can preserve in this programme which will ultimately lead us to Swaraj, to freedom from all these oppressions of the foreign Government. As an uninvited guest he (the Prince of Wales). cannot expect any welcome. If, however, by the help of God we are able to establish Swaraj before November next, we as a free country will be able to afford welcome to the Heir to the Crown of a sister nation. It is only in that capacity we can welcome any king or any prince."

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police C. I. D. is requested to depute an officer of his department to present a complaint. Mahatmaji wires conveying congratulations to Mr. Fakub Hasan.

ARRESTED ON UNKNOWN CHARGE.

GREAT SENSATION IN MHOW.

INDORE, Oct. 29

Thakur Amersinh and Bhagwandass Agrawal, the two well-known public men of Mhow Cantonment, with two others, viz., Badrilal, merchant and Sikander Khan, have been arrested on an unknown charge and sent to Indore lock-up under a strong guard. It is rumoured that they have been arrested for inducing Indian soldiers to leave the army. Great sensation prevails in the town. It is also rumoured that more arrests will follow.

THE KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

(Continued from previous page.)

File of Bengali correspondence re-Karachi Conference resolution.
Correspondence File of D. K. C. Madras.
President's pending File.
Statement of Income and Expenditure of Khilafat Fund and Smyrna Fund.
A envelope marked Ahmed H. S. Khatri Esqr.

ACCOUNT—Branch.

2 letters in vernaculars from Karachi.
File of Accounts.
Two letter file.
Letters and telegram re-Subs.
Accounts of the Branch of K. C. of India.
Letter file.
Boundle of letters.
Foreign Account File.
Foreign letters file.
Inland letters file.
File of vernacular letters.
Khilafat Fund letters and receipts.
Khilafat Fund M. O. coupons.
Smyrna relief fund file.
V. P. intimation of coupons.
Khilafat Fund file.
Personal letters of Mr. Khatri, (boundle).

LITERATURE ROOM.

17, copies of Ardesir Najaf-i-Ashraf.
Four copies of Khun-i-Haramein.
One file of telegrams.
Two files of Posters and Handbills.
One file of foreign Khilafat committees.
One file of Dist. Khilafat Committees of Behar.
One receipt register of K. C. from 7th May, 1921.
Proceedings of C. K. C.

SALE DEPT.

Correspondence of Delhi Prov.
Receipt register.
Posters and handbills issued by C. K. C.
Correspondence file.
Punjab (Lahore) P. K. C.
Oudh K. C. correspondence.
Two files of Behar correspondence.
Miscellaneous file.
Sindh Correspondence file.
Agra Correspondence File.
Office Correspondence File.
Bengal Correspondence File.
Gujrati file.
Propaganda Dept file.
Boundle of letters.
Receipt registers.
Khilafat file.
Boundle of letters.
Receipt register.
Khilafat memoranda.
Press message file.
Office papers file.
Mr. Chotan"s correspondence.
Bombay Presidency file (2).
N. C. O. employment file.
N.C O. Forms.
Account file.
Correspondence of Bombay 1st January. 1921.
Gujrati letters.
Old File:—Nos. 2, 11, 12, 10, 14, 9, 8, 13, 4(2), 1, 6, 7.
Sale Dept. File.
Third Khilafat Day File.
Allahabad meeting file.
Letters and telegrams.
Allahabad File.
Miscellaneous file (2).

RECEIPT ROOMS.

Letters from Khilafat workers.
Letters report committee.
Reports Khilafat books issued.
Letters file (2).
Four files of letters.

LITERATURE ROOM, AGAIN.

"Muslim out look."—2 files.
Letters from Branches four files.
Office copies Khulna pamphlets.
Madras correspondence—telegrams.
Agra Khilafat Committee correspondence.
Punjab Khilafat Committee correspondence.
Gujrati posters and handbills.
Telegrams and letters re. 2nd Khilafat Day.
Telegrams.
V. P. File.
Telegrams.
(Sd.) E. L. CAUTY. Deputy Commissioner.
(Sd.) MOHAMED KASSIM.
(Sd.) H. Ebrahim.
Seal handed over to Mohamed Kassim.
Dated 30th October, 1921.

THE PYLONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Allow me to congratulate your correspondent a "Hindu" for drawing attention to a matter which cannot be but of interest to that community.

But he seems to have forgotten that every vice has something of virtue about it, and if authorities persist in carrying out their intention it will have the indirect effect of making the Prince's ride in the street annoying and the Government for whose glorification he is being brought out ridiculous. It is a side which I think your correspondent has missed and hence this letter.

If this drawing attention to the subject has the effect of the idea being dropped, then it will be something gained. It is at its best and worst, a case of heads I win and tails you lose.—Yours, etc.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

PICKETS GOING TO JAIL.

From a Correspondent,

A correspondent wires from Belgaum under date 29th inst.:—The picketing case against five volunteers was decided on 28th inst. at Belgaum. Three volunteers who did not defend was awarded a fine of Rs. 100 each, in default two months' rigorous imprisonment and the two others who defended were fined Rs. 150 and 100, in default three and two months' rigorous imprisonment, respectively. Fines were not paid and all went to jail cheerfully.

NEW ELLERMAN CITY LINER.

SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR INDIAN PASSENGER SERVICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. 7-30 p.m. Oct. 30.

The new Ellerman City Liner the "City of Paris" is the largest Ellerman steamer yet launched. She is specially designed for Indian passenger service and accommodates 350 first and second class passengers. She sails from Liverpool for Bombay and Karachi on January 1st. The "City of Paris" is the first of the three similar steamers designed for lines serving India and the Far East, others being the "City of Simla" and the "City of Nagpur."

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

SHARP MOVEMENT IN SILVER DUE TO SPECULATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. 7-30 p.m. Oct. 30.

Messrs. Monagu's Report attributes sharp movements in silver market to speculation. It says that India seems to have temporarily ceased to acquire silver and therefore competition between her and China is absent but there appear to be two classes connected with China holding diverse views and not infrequently they operate on London either on the same day or not far apart. Irresolution in market is principally due to them but at the same time silver is actually being shipped to China.

MR. SASTRI'S PLANS.

LIKELY TO ABANDON FIJI MISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. 7-30 p.m. Oct. 30.

Mr. Sastri's plans have been considerably modified in consequence of his selection for the Washington Conference but reports of proceedings of the sub-committee on Imperial Defence on India Military requirements will be forwarded to Mr. Sastri, who expects to return to London in February, leaving soon afterwards for India, where he will confer with the Viceroy and the Government of India. Mr. Sastri expects that he will be forced to abandon his Fiji Mission but he hopes later to accept the invitations of Messrs. Hughes and Massey to visit Australia and New Zealand to address the Legislatures upon India's relations with the rest of the Empire.

REDUCTION OF MOSOPOTAMIAN ARMY.

TRANQUIL STATE OF COUNTRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. 7-30 p.m. Oct. 30.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. George Brnes, Mr. Wood stated that the force stationed in Mesopotamia had been reduced since March 31st by four Cavalry Regiments, two Field Artillery Brigades, one Pack Artillery Brigade and twenty infantry Battalions and thus two-thirds of the garrison had already left the country. The state of the Country remained tranquil and he considered that this reflected great credit upon Sir Percy Cox, St. F. J. Aylmer and Lt.-General Sir Aylmer Haldane.

INCREASE OF PAY TO WHITE POLICE FORCE.

ACTION OF CEYLON LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. 7-30 p.m. Oct. 30.

Earl Winterton asked what action it was proposed to take in view of the refusal of the Legislative Council of Ceylon to sanction increase of pay to the White Police Fore, recommended by the Salaries Commission. He declared that serious handicap was caused to the force by the present low scale of pay which in some grades was only £135 sterling per annum compared with £322 for equivalent rank in the Malay States, although the Cost of Living was no higher there.

Mr. Wood replied that he had received no report from the Salaries Commission. His latest information did not indicate that the report had yet been submitted to the Legislative Council. He could not admit that the Cost of Living in the Malay States was no higher than in Ceylon but when he received report from the Commission he would consider carefully the possibility of action with regard to these particular salaries.

S. S "CALEDONIA'S" CURIOUS EXPERIENCE.

STRUCK BY A "BALL OF LIGHTNING."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. 1 a.m., Oct. 30.

Alexandria—The P. and O. "Caledonia's" vessel was struck by, what passengers describe as, a "Ball of Lightning" North of Sicily. The Flaming ball fell from the clouds and exploded against the mast with a loud report. The Ship was not damaged.

MRS. HARRY THAW'S ATTEMPTED SUICIDE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. 0-30 p.m., Oct. 30.

New York—Evelyn, wife of the notorious Harry Thaw, has attempted to commit suicide by poison. A stomach-pump has been applied, and it is probable that she will recover.

ANGLO-IRISH CONFERENCE

SUBJECT TO BE DISCUSSED IN PARLIAMENT.

PREMIER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 27.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 29.

Hearty cheering followed the important and unexpected announcement by the Premier in the House of Commons this afternoon inviting the House to discuss the subject of the Anglo-Irish conference on October 31st. Mr. Lloyd George said it was evident that a section of the House had serious misgivings regarding the conference and added,—"I think it essential that we should know where we stand as a Government before we go very much further,"—The remainder of the sentence was lost in loud cheering.

Mr. Lloyd George continued "It is a matter of vital moment to the United Kingdom and the Empire and no Government could conduct negotiations of that kind without knowing it had the support of the House from which it derived its authority."

The Premier said that there would be a division on the resolution which would be moved on October 31st. on behalf of a section of the Unionists. (Loud opposition cheers and cries of "that is the way to treat them" and counter ministerial cheers). The reference was to the body of the Coalition unionists who have been severely questioning the ministers regarding the conference.

Replying to questions the Premier made it clear that if a settlement was reached by the Conference the terms would be submitted to Parliament, the concurrence of which was naturally necessary. Every provision would have to be ratified by Parliament and be incorporated in an act of parliament. The parties to it would be the representatives of the Irish people, duly elected under an Act of parliament and the Government.

COALITION UNIONISTS'. PROTEST.

ANTAMOUNT TO A VOTE OF CENSURE ON GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 27.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Oct. 29.

A resolution for the discussion of which Mr. Lloyd George has arranged to afford an opportunity on October 31st and which he described in the House of Commons this afternoon as tantamount to a vote of censure is signed by forty Coalition Unionists. It says:—

"That this House views with grave apprehension the entering into negotiation with the Delegates from Southern Ireland, who have taken the oath of allegiance to the Irish Republic and who have repudiated the authority of the Crown and in view of the fact that the Act of Parliament for settlement of the relations between Great Britain and Ireland was passed as recently as last year, is of opinion that no proposals for the Government of Southern Ireland should be made without the sanction of Parliament."

REORGANISATION OF AIR FORCES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 27.
Recd. 12 a.m. Oct. 29.

It is notified that early in 1922, Air Vice Marshal Sir Edward Ellington will be appointed to command the Air Force in Egypt, in succession to Air Vice-Marshal Sir Geoffrey Salmond, who is to succeed Mr. Ellington as Director-General of Supply and Research. From February 1st 1922, the Middle-east Air Force Command will be

(1) The Air Force of Egypt, Palestine and Aden, under Air-Officer-Commanding in Egypt.

(2) The Air Force of Iraq, administered directly by the Air Ministry, instead of by Air-Officer-Commanding the Middle-East Area, which title, from that date, will not

MAHARAJA OF PATIALA RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. 12 a.m. Oct. 29.

The Maharaja of Patiala, accompanied by his four children, has left London for Marseilles. There he will embark on P. and O. "Macedonia" for Bombay, where he will await the arrival of the Prince of Wales. Sir D. P. Sarbadhikary has also left for Marseilles on his way to Calcutta.

A NEW ADHERENT TO KHILAFAT.

The Hon. Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee writes:—

"It will be known with utmost pleasure that Maulana Hamid Raza Khan Sahib, son of Maulana Ahmed Raza Khan Sahib of Barielly (Rohel-khand) has renounced his previous Policy regarding the present movement. He has fully understood the importance of the Khilafat Question and has declared his whole-hearted support to it. We have sent a message of congratulation and hope others will follow us."

ECHO OF MUNITIONS CASE.

WHO WERE THE OTHER MEMBERS CONSULTED.

THE "NEW EMPIRE'S" DISCOVERY.

From a Correspondent.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 28

The "New Empire" publishes this evening the following interesting details regarding the Munitions Case withdrawal. "In the debate on Indian situation in the House of Lords, Lord Ampthill raised the question, why two Members of the Executive Council of the Viceroy whom Sir Thomas Holland had consulted with reference to the withdrawal of the Munitions case, had not also been asked to tender their resignations. In connection with this there is a little history which has not been made public yet.

The "New Empire" learns that as soon as the Viceroy issued the communique repudiating Sir Thomas Holland's action in the matter, Dr. Sapru one of the colleagues whom Sir T. Holland had consulted did actually send in his resignation to the Viceroy. It is said that Dr. Sapru had sent in his resignation even before Sir Thomas Holland had tendered his. The Viceroy immediately wrote to Dr. Sapru regretting that he could not accept his resignation, and persuaded Dr. Sapru to withdraw his resignation.

The other Member who was consulted was Sir William Vincent who did not appear to have tendered his resignation at all. In fairness to these two Members it should be stated that both of them insisted at a meeting of the Executive Council that their name should be given out as the colleagues whom Sir Thomas Holland had consulted, but the Council decided that their names should not be published. The facts stated above are correct."

CANCELLATIONS OF RAILWAY STRIKE IN U. S. A.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. 12 a.m. Oct 29.

Chicago.—As a result of the Government intervention, the railway strike has been cancelled.

It will be recalled that President Harding intervened and entrusted the United States Labour Board and the Inter-State Commerce Commission with the task of settling the dispute, which arose over the railway men's resentment against the proposed further reduction of their wages in order to meet reduction of the freight charges.

NEW NAVAL BASES IN PACIFIC.

PREMIER ON ADMIRALTY'S DECISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 26.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 29.

In the House of Commons to-day a question was asked whether the Imperial Conference had reached any decision respecting the need for extended or new naval bases in the Pacific.

The Premier said that prior to the Conference the Admiralty had decided that certain bases abroad including some in the Pacific needed modernising or extending for better security of the outlying possessions and the Conference had concurred but the Government did not intend to request the House to vote money this year.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

OPTIMISTIC STATEMENT BY MR. HUGHES.

LONDON, Oct. 27.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 29.

A Washington telegram says Mr. Hughes has issued an optimistic statement regarding the conference based on the attitude of the foreign delegates already in Washington. He says that views exchanged indicate an earnest desire to accomplish results and display the spirit of co-operation. He denies that the question of racial equality will be discussed or that there is any intention to invite the official or unofficial German representatives to the Conference.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

DECISION ABOUT AGRICULTURAL WORKERS HOURS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., Oct. 30.

Geneva—The International Labour Conference has decided not to discuss the application of eight-hour day to Agricultural Workers.

SIND CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Oct. 28.

The Sind Provincial Congress Committee at its meeting at Mirpurkhas unanimously agreed with the Working Committee's decision regarding the holding of the All-India Congress Committee.

GENEVA LABOUR CONFERENCE,

COMPETENT TO DEAL WITH AGRICULTURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 26.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 29.

Geneva.—The International Labour Conference to-day heatedly debated the question of its competence to regulate agricultural labour internationally, the representatives of the French Government persisting in their objections to the competence of the conference. Eventually closure was applied on the motion of the Bulgarian delegate and the conference adopted the joint Belgian-Italian resolution maintaining that the Conference was competent to deal with agriculture.

LABOUR MEMBERS RETURN FROM EGYPT.

THEIR REPORT IN FAVOUR OF EGYPTIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. 12 a.m. Oct. 29.

The five Labour Members of the Parliament have returned from Egypt, where they have been on an unofficial visit to investigate the situation on the spot. They report that the Egyptians are entitled to complete independence, subject to the conclusion of a treaty safeguarding the British and the foreign interests. Their report also advocates the abolition of martial law and urges the British Government to advise the Egyptian Premier to hold an election immediately.

GERMAN NOTE TO AMBASSADORS

FOR CARRYING OUT SILESIAN SETTLEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 26.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 29.

Paris.—A German Note has been presented to the Ambassadors' Conference agreeing to appoint delegates for carrying out the Silesian settlement whoch has been accepted "under pressure of Allied threats and in order to spare the German population in the industrial zone hardships they would otherwise incur." The note contends that the decision is unjust and a violation of the Peace Treaty a sthe Allies ware not entitled to refer the matter to the the League of Nations.

The Reichstag to-day passed a vote of confidence in the new Cabinet by 230 votes to 132 after vehement protest against the division of Silesia.

WHERE KARL IS TO BE INTERNED.

HUNGARIAN PREMIER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 27.
Read. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 29.

Paris.—The Conference of Ambassadors has decided that Karl shall be placed on a gunboat anchored off Galatz to await the decision of the Powers regarding his internment.

According to a Prague telegram the question of Karl's fate has assumed a new aspect in consequence of the Hugarian Premier's announcement that the constitution does not allow them to surrender the ex-emperor to the Allies or the Little Entente. Meanwhile the Little Entente has sent the ultimatum demanding that he be handed over within forty-eight hours and that a guarantee of disarmament be given together with indemnity for the cost of mobilisation.

French opinion does not favour sending him to St. Helena in view of the memories associated with Napoleon. The Hungarian Government is not extending the same consideration to Karl's principal supporters in his late adventure and they have been removed to Budapest for trial.

FALL IN VALUE OF MARK IN LONDON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 26.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 29.

The mark in London to-day fell to seven hundred and ten to a pound. This is attributed to the reparation payments and Berlin buying Swiss, Dutch and American currency.

DECISION OF ENGINEERING AND SHIP BUILDING UNIONS.

DANGER OF STRIKE AVERTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. 8 a.m., Oct. 30.

The ballot of engineering and shipbuilding unions has resulted, in the majority of 22,835, in favour of the withdrawal of the Ministry of Munitions, a wartime bonus, representing a loss of about ten shillings weekly on the present earnings, in addition to the reduction of six shillings few months ago. The danger of strike is thus averted.

FRANCE AND WORLD PEACE.

M. BRIAND'S FAITH IN ALLIES' GUARANTEES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 27.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 29.

Paris.—In the Chamber to-day M. Briand stated that France was going to the Washington conference in the interests of World peace. The delegates would have to explain their concern for France's security and however desirous of reducing armaments and lighten teh burden of the nation. France must not only safeguard her own existence but uphold traditional justice and right on which the fate of all humanity depended. He explained that France had trusted to the guarantees offered by the Allies at the Peace Conference instead of to extensive occupation of the Rhine but now France had neither.

POOR PROGRESS IN IMPERIAL WIRELESS CHAIN.

SIR STANLEY REED ON DIRECT COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 26.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 29.

General regret was expressed at the annual meeting of the Empire Press Union at the poor progress made with the Imperial wireless chain. Sir Stanley Reed said that as far as India was concerned they had converted the Government to wireless and the Government of India was prepared to establish a station communicating direct with the United Kingdom but the press would not tolerate a station which was inferior or intermediate. He urged that the Union bring pressure to bear on the Imperial Government until the wall of obstruction in England was broken down.

FATAL EXPLOSION OF A POWDER MAGAZINE.

A FORTRESS NEAR SAVONA DISAPPEARED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 27.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Oct. 29.

Rome—22 have been killed and 300 injured by the explosion of the powder magazine at the Saint Elena fortress near Savona. The surrounding country has been devastated and many buildings have been destroyed including the Church and the Town Hall at Borgeggi. The fortress itself has disappeared.

The "Messagero" alleges that the explosion is due to a Terrorist plot.

DENIKIN REFUGEES FROM MESPOT.

SOVIET PROTEST AGAINST BRITISH SHIPPING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 26.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 29.

M Krassin has sent a note protesting against the British action in shipping six hundred Denikin refugees from Mesopotamia to Vladivostok, which is justified by the refusal of the Soviet to grant amnesty, if the refugees are repatriated to Soviet Russia. M. Krassin explains that although the Soviet was unable to take cognisance of the demand of a foreign Government for an amnesty, as that would have been intervention in Russia's internal affairs, the Soviet proposed a repatriation scheme involving amnesty which Britain ignored. M. Krassin asks that an assurance be given that the refugees shall not be sent to Vladivostok for the purpose of fighting the Soviet.

BEHAR COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, Oct. 28.

In the next session of Behar and Orissa council Rai Bahadur Harendra Narayan Ray Mohasay will move that steps be taken to unite Oriya speaking tracts now lying outside Orissa with Orissa and make it a separate province, that slaughter of milch cows export of cattle and dried meat from this province be stopped at an early date.

Mr. Chowdhuri Raghunath Prasad Sinha will move that honorary village munsifs be appointed to try petty civil cases and necessay rules he framed for the purpose.

GERMAN MISSIONARIES AND ENTRY INTO COLONIES.

THE BRITISH CONDITIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. 8 a.m., Oct. 30.

Replying to Sir C. E. Yate, in the House of Commons, Major Wood said that Government was prepared to consider, in consultation with governers' applications from individual German missionaries of unimpeachable antecedents, for permission to enter the colonies, subject to their being under control of some British, Allied or Associated subject in the colony, and being vouched for by a responsible British ecclesiastical authority.

Paris.—The Chamber has passed a bill providing for the appropriation of six million francs for the relief of the Russian famine.

AHMEDABAD MILL STRIKE.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S ARBITRATION.

SATISFACTORY TO BOTH PARTIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 29.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who was accepted as umpire by Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Mangaldas, the former representing workmen and the latter the millowners of Ahmedabad, to settle the dispute over the bonus to workmen for this year, gave his award last night at 8-30 and left for Bombay by Gujerat mail the same night. It is understood that the award has been satisfactory to both the parties and they have accepted it, thus averting a stoppage of work in the mills on a large scale. The following is the award of Pandit Malaviya:

I have heard the representatives of labour and of the millowners on the questions referred to me for decision. I have also had the advantage of discussing the matters in deference to Mahatma Gandhi and Sheth Mangaldas, President of the Mill-owners' Association. I am clearly of opinion that when a mill has made handsome profits, the workmen who have by their faithful cooperation enabled the mill to earn such profits, should, as an ordinary rule, be given at the end of each year, a bonus equal to one month's salary. When the profits have been extraordinarily handsome, millowners might very properly and wisely give a larger bonus to the workmen. But bearing in mind the settlement arrived at between the parties last year, and the special circumstances of the present year, and with a view to promote harmonious cooperation between labour and capital in the further development of a great and growing national industry, I recommend the following settlement for this year:—

RECOMMENDATIONS.

(1) That to everyone whose salary is below Rs. 75 per month a bonus equal to one month's average salary, plus a sum of Rs. 15 should be given; the maximum not to exceed Rs. 75. In calculating the salary or the wages earned by time workers or piece-workers the bonus earned for presence or for work should be included. In the case of half timers the bonus should be one month's salary plus Rs. 7/8.

(2) That to every one whose salary is Rs. 75 or more a bonus of Rs. 75 should be given.

(3) That the method of calculating the period of service of each employee shall be the same as in the case of the last bonus.

(4) That in the weaving department bonus to weavers attending four looms shall be calculated as it was calculated last year.

(5) That in calculating the period of service absence due to child birth and accidents in the mill shall be counted in such period.

(6) That if an employee has died during the year the bonus due to him should be paid to his heir or heirs, that is to his widow, children or parents.

(7) That in view of the peculiar positions of newly started mills and weaving sheds (simple) they shall not be bound to give any bonus at all.

(8) That as owing to the fact that the workmen struck work while negotiations for the settlement were still pending, they have made themselves liable to lose at least a part of the bonus or to compensate the mills by extra work for the loss caused by their unjustifiable conduct, those who were on strike for period not exceeding three days, should make up the loss of the mills by extra work for twen-five hours. And although the case of those who do not belong to the Labour Unions is not regularly before me, I recommend that they too should make up for the period of absence by extra work on the same scale as those belonging to the Unions; but they should have the option to submit to a deduction from the strike for a period not exceeding three should not make up by extra work at the rate of Rs. 2 per day, in the case of weavers and Re. 1 per day in the case of others.

(9) That the bonus should be paid on the 30th of October 1921. I make this recommendation for the full payment of the bonus before the extra work required under the preceding clause has been put in on the assurance given to me by Mahatma Gandhi, Ansuya Ben and Mr. Shankerlal Banker that if the workmen will not make up for time lost by extra work they will withdraw their support from them.

(10) That Mahatma Gandhi and Sheth Mangaldas should be requested to frame rules of discipline for the workmen with a view to ensure the harmonious efficient working of the mills.

(11) That the questions of 'chawls" and grain-shops should be disposed of by Mahatma Gandhi and Sheth Mangaldas.

(12) That the demands, other than those dealt with above, which were put forward on behalf of the workmen, shall be treated as withdrawn for a period of at least one year.

MR. GUPTA'S SUPPORT TO FRENCH OBJECTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON. Oct. 28.
Recd. 1 a.m., Oct. 30.

Geneva—While most speakers at the International Labour Conference favoured retention of the items relating to agricultural labourers on the agenda. Mr. Gupta supported the French objections to them.

Government will shortly issue twenty millions sterling three per cent local loans stock at fifty-two. This compares with at fifty.

AUTOCRACY IN BIKANER.

TREATMENT TO MR. JAMNALAL BAJAJ AND OTHERS.

ROUGH HANDLING BY POLICE.

(From a Correspondent.)

AJMERE, Oct. 27.

Of all the Rajputana Princes the Maharaja of Bikaner is known to be perhaps the most liberally educated and finely cultured Prince. Having lived in England and on the field during the war of liberty and having been a representative of India at the Imperial Conference he is expected to be a progressive ruler. No other Prince has so eloquently proclaimed the urgency of Reforms in the Indian states as the Maharaja of Bikaner. He has recently been talking highly of reforms in his own State. The public, we hope, will therefore be interested to read a specimen of reformed administration of the Maharaja.

Seth Jumnalal Bajaj, Treasurer of the Indian National Congress, Kanwar Chandkaran Sarda, Pandit Gaurishankar Bhargava have been touring in Shekhavat and Rajputana solely for organising Seva Sammittees, Swadeshi, charkhas and temperance. Throughout Shekhavati, Sikar, Laxchmangarah, Fatahgarh, Ramgarh and Bisau they were received most enthusiastically addressing largely attended public meetings and purdah ladies meetings.

The public at large showed very keen interest in charkhas and Swadeshi.

Leaving Bisau the party came to Chooru under the benign jurisdiction of the Maharaja of Bikaner. The scene here, however, was quite different. The people were found groaning under repression.

A handful of them met the party on the outskirts of the town and inform them that the authorities had privately asked them not to hold any meeting or receive the party. The party thereupon wrote to the D. S. P. of the place requesting him to give them a written order if they did not desire the party to address any meeting. Strange to say the D. S. P. had not the courtesy to accept the letter and acknowledge its receipt. The party then visited the Seva Sammittee's office where they were presented with a welcome address. Having waited for a considerable time for the D. S. P.'s reply an urgent reply paid telegram was sent to the H. H. of Bikaner enquiring if the prohibitory order had his sanction. Next morning a host of police and civil authorities along with the I. G. Police, Bikaneer, came panic-stricken to Churoo. The D. S. P. Sujangarh and Rajgarh, came to the lodging of the party early in the morning and asked the party to return immediately to Bisau on camels and disallowed them the use of the J. B. Railway. Sethji and the party explained to them their position and told them in clear terms that they were prepared to obey only their written orders. The D. S. P. was also told that Seth Jamnalall Bajaj had to go to Sindh and, therefore, the use of the railway would be indispensable. But the D. S. P. still refused. The I. G. and Nazim Sujangarh who are notorious for their high-handedness and harsh treatment to Seva Sammittees hurried to the place. They reiterated the request of the D. S. P. The party again insisted on having the written orders and they gave them to understand in unmitigated terms that the party was bent upon using the railway according to their programme and the police was at liberty to take any steps it liked. Here an incident happened which betrays the calibre of the recruits in State service. Seth Jumnalallji and the party were invited by the maternal uncle of the Sethji to dine but the I. G. said that he would not allow the party to go and threatened to use physical force in case he and the party insisted on going for dinner and refused to give any written orders. The party disregarded the oral orders and proceeded for dinner but the police had not the courage to obstruct the true Satyagrahies. Resting a while after dinner the party proceeded on foot to the railway station amidst the shouts of Bharat Mata ki Jai. According to the programme the party had to go to Ratangarh and Sujangarh to which place they proceeded. The I. G. and a host of police pursued the party. Mighty preparations were made at Batangarh Station to conbat the party. The party insisted upon carrying out their programme if the public at Rangarh desired. In spite of thrashes and cannings the people came to the station in large numbers. They were standing at long distances. Pandit Gaurishankar Bhargava proceeded to ascertain from the public standing whether they desired the party to get down. The I. G. thereupon, caught hold of his arm forcibly preventing him from moving further and on his refusal to get into the compartment ordered his police to lift him up to the railway compartment which was accordingly done. Kanwar Gandkaran Sarda was similarly lifted and Seth Jumnalalji was assaulted and pushed into the carriage. The party bore the insult patiently. When the train reached Sujangarh elaborate police arrangements were found on both the sides of the train prohibiting the public from seeing the party. Even food was not allowed to be brought into the compartment for the party.

The school-boys were threatened with being caned if they attended the station. The Seva Sammittee members were threatened with imprisonment. Inspite of this people thronged in large numbers on the railway lines from Sujangarh and Jaswantgarh station outside Bikaneer jurisdiction. There is considerable agitation over this repressive policy in the whole of Rajputana and it is hoped that His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaneer who has not yet replied to the urgent reply paid telegram will make no delay in meding matters.

Seth Jumnalal Bezaz proceeded to Karachi and Pandit Gaurishanker Bargava and Kanwar Chandkaran Sarda proceeded to Ajmer. A meeting held at Ajmer on the 25th evening attended by five thousand persons strongly condemned his Highness of Bikaneer's action.

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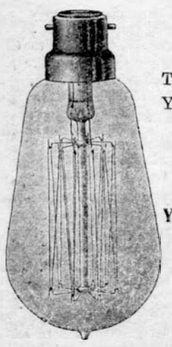

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OFFICE OF THE CHEMICAL ANALYSER TO GOVERNMENT,
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(Sd) W. H. DICKINSON M. B., F. I. C,
MAJOR, I. M. S.
Chemical Analtyser to Government
Bombay, 21st August 1914.

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SUREKHA-ABHIMANYU.

A BRILLIANT INDIAN FILM.

There was shown in Bombay on Saturday night at the Majestic Cinema, Girgaum, an Indian film, which ought to be seen by every lover of Indian art. Of all the Indian films so far seen in Bombay, this may be said to be the best. This film is the production of the Maharashtra Film Company of Kolhapur. The scenario, story writing, photography and every detail of it is worked up by an Indian artist of the place, known as Baburao Painter. Years ago it may be recalled he had produced the film of Sairandhri This time, the story deals with Abhimanyu's mariage with Vatsala, the daughter of Balaram. The episode is from Mahabharata, the great epic of the Hindus. The Pandavas are in exile. And, taking advantage of the fact, Shakuni, the brother of Gandhari and uncle of Duryodhan, arranges a match between the daughter of Balaram and the son of Duryodhana. Shakuni, as every one knows, is the arch villain who had contrived to rob the Pandavas of their Kingdom by inciting Dharma to play at dice with him in the presence of the Kauravas. He now plays for an alliance that would strengthen the power of the Kauravas against the son of Pandu. Lord Krishna evidently wants Vatsala to be given in marriage to Abhimanyu, the son of Subhadra, his sister, and, of Arjuna, his great friend, the third of the Pandavas. The Pandavas being in exile, Abhimanyu and Subhadra are staying with Vidur at Hardwar. Lord Krishna sends there a messenger to inform Subhadra of the intention of Balaram and of the match making of Shakuni. Subhadra and Abhimanyu start at once for Dwarka. On the way, they have to pass through a forest inhabited by the Rakshasas. A fight takes place in which the Rakshasas are worsted. And as the young Abhimanyu is about to proceed, he is opposed by Ghatotkacha, the lord of the forest and son of Bhima, by Hidambi. Ghatotkacha hurls his mace at Abhimanyu and kills him. Subhadra bursts out wailing and prayer to Jagadamba. Abhimanyu returns to life by finger touch of Subhadra —a power which prayer discovers to be hers. As soon as Abhimanyu opens his eyes he sees his antagonist and hurls the mace at him and kill him. Then comes Hidambi who rends the forest with her cries for the great Bhima. At this Subhadra startles. They know each other, and Subhadra revives Ghatotkacha. The whole story is then told by Abhimanyu and Subhadra to Ghatotkacha and Hidambi of the intended match and of the plans for securing Vatsala for Abhimanyu. They plot and with the full knowledge of Krishna Vatsala is kidnapped and married to Abhimanyu. Ghatotkacha personating as Vatsala creates confusion in the Lagna Mandap to the great horror and physical torture of Laxmana, the intended bridegroom. Shakuni's plans thus come to nought and the Kauravas have to go back in humiliation. Shree Krishna knows how to appease his brother Balaram,—Abhimanyu and Vatsala are married to the delight of Subhadra, the sister of Balaram and Krishna. That is the story; and on the screen as the story is unfolded in scene after scene, the details and the oriental and epic atmosphere, come out clear and distinct. Not once does a character seem to miss the part or to overdo it. The costumes are truly oriental and ancient, faithful to the period of the Mahabharata. Abhimanyu and Ghatotkacha, Krishna and Balaram, Shakuni and Duryodhana should be seen on the screen for realizing how true they are to life. Their acting, the play of their features, their pose, their form and physique, are vivid and realistic, not one of these actors seem to be looking at the camera, and yet even the minutest expression of their feelings is clearly shown by the film. The comic element in the story is furnished by the fair which Ghatotkacha and his demons hold at Dwarka to amuse the citizens. The Marwari and the confectioner eager to dispose off their old things and take new ones instead, prove easy dupes of the Rakshasas. The garments, the new pots and pans are none but the Rakshasas themselves. And when the Marwari finds his hooka turned into a Rakshasa, imagine his horror and plight. Even so with the confectioner. The confusion worse confounded that follows the discovery is well brought out on the scene and the audience would roar with laughter. The splendid work turned out by the Maharashtra Film Company under the direction of its master-worker, Baburao Painter, may be said to surpass almost every other Indian film seen in Bombay. Hardly one of them approaches the excellence of this film of *Surekha-Abhimanyu*. The scene of nature, of the sea, of the holy hermitage at Hardwar, of the palaces of Balaram and Krishna, the riff-raff of society shown in the fair, the mighty forest in which Abhimanyu first encounters Ghatotkacha, the flight of Ghatotkacha with Vatsala through mid-air, all these appear true and real. These are not pictures, they are real men and women, full of animation, expression, energy and life, and motion. There is not a taint of modernity about them. Everything is faithful to the local colour of the days of the Mahabharata. And when we realize that the photography, the scenario, the story writing, the direction, the setting are all the work of a single person, our appreciation is increased many times over. In a film managed or produced by a European company all this is conducted on the principle of the division of labour. Here it is *all* a one-man production. The Mahabharata, the Ramayana and the Indian dramas are a rich mine to draw from for all story writers and film makers. But until the stories and films are executed on a plan like the one adopted and carried out by the Maharashtra Film Company, they more often than not create an unfavourable impression.

The composer of this film should be congratulated on his success. We hope that the public will not fail to see it. We specially recommend it.

The next annual general meeting of the Institution of Engineers (India) will be held in Bombay about the first week in February 1922. A definite date will be notified later. (A. P.).

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NON-CO-OPERATION.

Gandhism exposed by Argus. Published by S. P. Baruah M.L.C. (Assam).

This is pretentious volume claiming to demolish the principle and the policy of non-cooperation by exposing its fallacies and impracticability of its doctrines." The author or rather, as he honestly admits in the foreward, the editor and compiler of this volume, feels that he owes to the public one word of explanation—that he does not lay any claim to originality. He points out that he has "drawn inspiration from various newspaper and magazine articles and other contributions, and also from many weighty pronouncements and speeches." To all these he acknowledges his indebtedness. Even the most casual reader will cordially agree with the author that the latter cannot lay claim to originality but he would have felt indebted to him if in his quixotic task of tilting against the non-cooperation movement he had shown at least here and there an attempt at some cogent thinking rather than a fatuous dependence upon other people's words and opinions. This vain glorious attempt to "weave the various disjointed facts into a connected form to serve the purpose of a handbook for scathingly exposing some of the doctrines and professions under which the non-cooperation propaganda is actually working" would have been worth even a cursory perusal had the author been able to point out in his own words in a concise form the chief defects in the non-cooperation movement.

He has, however, clearly established the right of being considered *incapable* of doing so. It is possible that the Non-Co-operation programme has defects, it is possible for critics of the non-cooperation movement to point out that it might not succeed in a country like India, although it has done so in a country like Ireland. It all depends upon what the critic's idea of the connection between India and England is, or what ultimate form it should take. But the Editor and compiler of this collection extracts from Mahatma Gandhi's speeches taken at random and in such a manner as to twist the meaning of his words, of copious excerpts from Moderate journals, and from the utterances of co-operators and ultra-loyalists, has not even taken the care to study the genesis of the Non-Co-operation movement accurately. In fact, he is blissfully unware of the cultural aspects of the Non-Co-operation movement. He bases his criticism of it on his belief that "Mr. Gandhi in collaboration with his Mahomedan allies descended to the active political arena, with the Non-Co-operation cult by way of protest against the treatment of Turkey and the Khilafat by England and her Allies of the late world war."

The author indulges in the usual criticism of Mahatma Gandhi, criticism that is now voiced from every Moderate platform. We learn that he is unconstitutional and autocratic. There is not a word to show how patiently he listens to the most diverse views, how indefatigable he is, in his efforts to convince by sweet pursuasion, rather than by laying down the law bluntly and autocratically. The author attempts to poke fun at the kind of Swaraj aimed at under Mahatma Gandhi's banner, but the copious quotations from the speeches of Mr. Pal, Mr. Das and from the writings in "Young India" of Mahatma Gandhi himself would suggest even to the Co-operator in politics that the Non-Co-operator's idea of Swaraj is some thing very definite and definable instead of being undefined and undefinable as the author would call it. The author considers in the opening chapters of the book the various stages of the Non-Co-operation campaign. The first according to him was from September 1920, to March 1921, the 2nd from April to June 1921, while the 3rd stage of the campaign is now running. During the first stage the forefold offensive launched against the bureaucracy has miserably failed according to our author. He seems to gloat over the fact that only 21 title-holders out of a total of 5,000, have given up their titles. And when Mr. Gandhi declared on the 31st March that the success already achieved was in every way satisfactory, the author's commentary upon the statement is "that audacity and self-delusion can hardly proceed further." One can only suppose that the author is totally unaware of the remarkable upheaval in the Indian mass mind during the last few months, that the title holder is an object of derison and contempt amongst the masses, that there is a rapidly increasing tendency among them to put their children into National schools if only enough of these latter are forth-coming, that they would rather trust to national arbitration Courts than to so-called British Courts of Justice. In discussing the second stage of the campaign when Mahatma Gandhi mobilized men and munitions, the author can only insinuate that the famous crore of rupees has only been subscribed not by the masses in general but as a result of the generosity of a few merchant princes. As to the Charkha he can only say that it will not be sufficient to distribute Charkhas among families to be worked only so long as the enthusiasm lasts and to be put aside after the novelty of the thing is over. It is easy for anybody with this kind of belief in the possibility of using hand-spun and hand-woven cloth to run down the Non-Co-operation movement.

In a volume of 173 pages the author has done nothing better than to belittle the intelligence of the Indian masses, and the potency of the Charkha, to cast aspersions on the genuineness of the present Hindu-Moslem Unity and to scoff at what he calls "Gandhian Non-Co-operation in actual practice." For a total misconception of Mr. Gandhi's ideals and the methods he advocates we would refer any unfortunate reader who happens to glance at the book to a chapter entitled "Actual results" in which the author discusses what the Non-Co-operation movement has so far achieved. The summary of results is so grotesque and so thoroughly divorced from truth that it might as well have appeared as a leader on the Indian situation in the "Daily Telegraph" or the "Morning Post." "Gandhism Exposed" is such an absurd little volume, however, that it might possibly convert an intelligent Co-operator into a Non-Co-operator if he finds that this is all that can be said against the movement.

AGE OF BHAGVAT-GITA.

DR. GARBE'S VIEW.

To the class of works which have furthered the understanding of the Bhagwad Gita belongs unquestionably the English translation of the song by K. T. Telang in the Sacred Books of the East, Telang's attempt, however, to demonstrate the age of the Bhagwad Gita to be high,—higher even than that of the Apastamba Dharma Sutra,—has found no support among the European Indologists. In his introduction Telang concludes that the Gita at any rate must be older than the third Christian century although it has to be left undetermined older by how long a period of time. Now since we learn, thanks to Buhler's researches, that the Apastamba Dharma Sutra must be set down to the fourth or the fifth century B.C., according to Telang's argument the Gita must at the lowest computation belong to the fifth century before Christ.

The entire argument of Telang has been critically examined by Bohtlingk in his "Observations" and shown to be untenable. Telang's evidence is in fact so weak that we are surprised how a person of his erudition and his critical acumen should have failed to notice their futility. But there is a psychological ground on which we can explain his procedure. To Telang, as to every Hindu, however cultured, it is a desire of the heart to believe in the high antiquity of the Bhagwad Gita. Where there is that desire we know the critical faculty ceases to operate. As is the case with Telang so also is it with Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar, who in his contribution (Grundriss III) bases his argument on *anex silentio* ground and says "it was composed not later than the beginning of the fourth century before Christian era." If Dr. Bhandarkar's arguments were satisfactory we should have to settle the second century B.C. as the lower limit for the composition of the Bhagwadgita.

The question of fixing the date of the Bhagwad Gita has been found to be really hard by every scholar who has attempted to solve it. And the difficulties increase when the problem is duplicated, when it is a question of determining at the same time the age of the poem and the original portion of it as separated from the later reactions. Dr. Garbe is afraid that here we can hope to attain only a certain degree of probability but not decisive certainty.

Now if we take the Gita in its traditional form, we must with a view to fix its lower limit, leave out of account all the evidences for its existence which are of a later date than Kalidasa. For the latter poet is the oldest author who alludes to the Bhagwad Gita and he does so refer to it has been proved by Telang in his introduction. From the two passages which Telang brings forward the second occurring in the Kumarasambhava is convincing. The passage refers to Vishnu. It runs: "Rightly the wise call the Vishnu in the form of the immoveable." Here the reference to a passage in the Bhagwad Gita is unmistakeable. Besides it has also been pointed out by the communitea"u.p S-bgi ru urn unrunun unun mentator Mallinatha. To Kalidas, who is pushed up to the middle of the fifth century A.D. by Jacobi, Kielhorn and others, the Gita was accordingly an authoritative scripture. Hence we might set down its lower limit at about 400 A.D.

Nevertheless, we cannot imagine that the Gita has transmitted to us dates from an age which comes very near to the lower limit which we have got to establish. The reduction of the poem belongs to the times in the development of the text of the Mahabharat which Hopkins in his Great Epic places between 200 B.C. and 200 A.D. According to him that age was necessary to the "re-making of the epic with Krishna as all-god, intrusion of the masses to didactic matter, and addition of Puranic material old and new." However, the traditional Gita must be assigned to the second half of this period because a considerable time must have elapsed before people could venture upon a material alteration and upon supplementing a work which was looked upon as divine revelation and which was surrounded by the nimbus of sublime sanctity. In any case the redactions could not have taken place prior to the first or second century after Christ, and if Dr. Garbe decides for the second century he places the traditional Gita higher up than is usually done and than is suggested, for instance, by John Davies, who assumes along with Lassen and Weber the third post Christian century for the composition of the Bhagwad Gita. The Bhagwad Gita as we have it before us cannot be essentially younger than this period. That much we can gather from the history of the evolution of the Mahabharat text. It lies, therefore, on us mainly to prove on broader grounds that the poem is not of higher antiquity. These grounds are furnished in the following observations.

In the Bhagwad Gita in a certain passage of its redacted edition and in the "Nrisimatap" Upanishad there occur two peculiar words, "Upadrashtr and Ammantr." The latter is of such rare occurrence that we cannot doubt the historical connection of the two said passages. As in the case of all other references to the Upanishad literature, the Bhagwad Gita is the borrower so that in the present case likewise we see the original prototype in the Nrisinhatap. Upanishad. In the Bhagwad Gita at the passage in question we have a copy of it. The word Ammantr is a characterisation of a form of the sublime spirit as supported in the said Upanishad by the entire content of the text in its originality. The term is otherwise used in this Upanishad as a form of "atma" constantly mentioned in the second part. Now Weber in his "History of Indian Literature" has placed this Upanishad in the fourth post Christian century. Later on, however, he repeats this date not without reservations. As a matter of fact from the arguments of Weber in the latter place it emerges that the ground upon which Weber bases his date is not quite tenable. In the case of several Indian works Weber shows a predilection towards bringing down their age and this remark holds good of the Upanishad in question. Under any circumstances we must assign post-Christian epoch to this secondary Upanishad. Especially does this apply to the "Uttaratapania" which was a later addendum and which we regard as a source of the verse cited from the Gita. And the fact that it has been utilised by the redactor of the Bhagwad Gita denotes that he could not have lived anterior to the second Christian century.

To this direction tends the excellent animadversion of John Davies that our poem is connected by mythological and even linguistic relationship with the Puranic literature. "In fact it is impossible to read the Bhagwad Gita and the Puranas without feeling that we are treading upon the same ground." We must now recede generally from the position which prevailed for a long time that the Puranas are a younger class of literature supplementing the Mahabharat. For Hopkins has shown that the 18 Puranas were known before the completion of the Mahabharat. Nevertheless the harmony between the character of the Bhagwad Gita and the Purana might be adduced as a proof that the traditional Gita cannot be placed higher than second Christian century.

In this sense Dr. Garbe brings forward a further linguistic observation. A particular verse which belongs to the redacted Gita contains the word Himalaya. This term is a later form for the older Himavat. And it is this which has become naturalised and well-known in the later literature. According to the Petersburg Dictionary Kalidas is the oldest author whose date we know and who employs the form of Himalaya and analogous modern verbal forms like Himagiri and Himadri. Now if the word Himalaya were employed before the time of Kalidas still its use would create the impression of a relatively younger expression. On the whole Dr. Garbe comes to the conclusion that although no compelling grounds are forthcoming we should not be far out in our calculation should we assign the redacted Gita to the second century after Christ. The discussion of the age of the Bhagwad Gita is of such cardinal import that it might well precede the list of interpolations discovered by Dr. Garbe.

G. K. N.

SHAMMA'A.

There have been of late many distinct attempts for a closer co-operation and exchange of opinions between groups of *intelligetsia* in almost all parts of the world. It is a sign of the times. And it is but natural that such attempts should be made in this country also. "Shamma'a" is not merely national; it is an international quarterly. It is evident that not only does it welcome, but has already been successful in securing, interesting contributions on literature, art and philosophy from abroad. One has only to glance at the poems in the latest issue of the journal to realise the variety of its contributors from different countries. The poems by Noto Soeroto, the Javanese poet, translated from the Dutch deserves especial mention. The articles, "The Function of Culture" by J. H. Cousins, and "The Beginnings of Mallayalam Literature" by K. P. P. Pillay are noteworthy. The article on "The Cult of the Superlative" by L. S. Stebbing is of more than average interest. "This pervading vulgarity," the writer remarks, "the supreme expression of which is the cult of the superlative, is slowly crushing out all the finer elements of life and rendering impossible the attainment of the ideal upon earth. . . . .we reach the most startling paradox of the present age. The basis of democracy is logically the dogma of equality; its practical working-out is the apotheosis of the superlative. . . . . an elimination or egoistic striving to obtain the one superlative label would mean the downfall of the temple of the superlative and, in its stead, the acceptance of the ideal." The ambitions of modern nations to attain the position of "the greatest Empire," to rule over "the greatest number of subject races" and to possess "the largest markets" for exploitation, all belong to the same cult of the superlative of vulgarity and barbarism.

Next month a new review will appear called Looking Forward (2s.), devoted mainly to the discussion and explanation of world affairs. Mr. Hamilton Fyfe is the editor. The first number contains contributions from Lord Weardale, Lord Meston, Sir Geoffrey Butler, Mr. A. St. John Adcock, Miss Rose Macaulay, and other well-known writers. A special feature of the new monthly will be current history in caricature drawn from the world's satirical papers.

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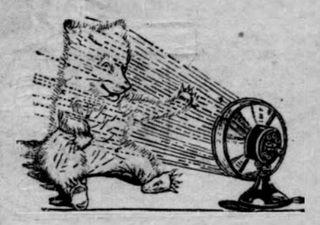

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